REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,178.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.....RUPEES FORTY-TWO.

137

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. SHARP, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	Feb. 1872.	Leave Colombo	Feb. 1872.
" Ratnagherry	14	" Galle	22
" Vingoria	14	" Negapatam	23
" Carwar	15	" Madras	29
" Mangalore	16		March.
" Cannanore	17	" Cocanada	2
" Tellicherry	17	" Visagapatam	3
" Calicut	18	" Bimlipatam	3
" Beypore	18	" Gopaulpore	4
" Cochin	19	" False Point	5
" Alleppy	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	6
" Tuticorin	21		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. AYRES, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1872, at noon.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH 6
" Kurrachee	20	Arrive Fao 6
Arrive Guadur	21	" Linga 13
" Muscat	23	" Bunder Abbas 15
" Bunder Abbas	25	" Muscat 17
" Linga	27	" Guadur 19
" Bushire	29	March.
	March.	" Fao 2
" Fao	2	Leave Kurrachee 22
Arrive BUSSORAH	3	Arrive BOMBAY 25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Steamers from England, are now a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain MANN, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. MATHEWS, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 25TH FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 | Second Class ..... Rs. 300

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	" 500	" 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines. Without Food.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	62	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st MARCH 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st APRIL 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY of PEKIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MOFFESSLITE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain RAE will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain Rae, Ship Moffesslite.

Bombay, 7th February 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 12th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. HALL, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

THROUGH TICKETS TO PARIS VIA BRINDISI FOR £55, INCLUDING TRANSIT IN EGYPT.

THE S.S. NEERA, sailing 15th instant, has accommodation for a few First-Class Passengers. THROUGH TICKETS will be given as above per STEAMERS of the ITALIAN COMPANY from Alexandria to Brindisi, and thence by Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1872.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 22 years (Highest Class), 1,031 Tons Register, 140 H. P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 15th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.

1ST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£45
" SUEZ	£30
" MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage only, apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY AND MACKINTOSH, Elphinstone Circle.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Can obtain, ready for immediate use, at the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

DECK SUITS	Rs.	17 0
OVERLAND SUITS	"	27 0
WARM SUITS	"	35 0
OVERCOATS AND INVERNESS CAPES	"	30 0 to 40 0
SLEEPING SUITS	"	6 8 to 17 0
DRESSING GOWNS	"	10 0 to 23 0
PYJAMAS	half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
OXFORD SHIRTS	half doz.	37 0
WHITE Do.	"	22 8 to 28 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC	"	22 8 to 28 0
BEST FLANNEL	"	49 0
SILK AND WOOL SHRUNK	"	52 0
UNDER VESTS, WARM	"	19 0 to 30 0
MERINO PANTS	"	30 0
COTTON SOCKS, WARM	per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
BEST MERINO	"	15 8 to 19 0
BATHING DRAWERS	per pair	2 0
KNITTED CARDIGAN JACKET	each	9 8
WARM GLOVES	per pair	2 4
" MITTS	"	1 8
" MUFFLERS	"	2 0
SCARFS and TIES	each	1 12 to 3 4
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS	per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
TRAVELLING CAPS and HATS, &c.		3 8 to 5 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS	}	23 0 to 28 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS		
LADIES' BEST TRUNKS		43 0 to 45 0
SOLID LEATHER RIVETED		52 0 to 68 0
SOLID TWEEN BAGS		5 12 to 7 0
CASH and COURIER BAGS		6 12 to 9 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS (BEST BIRCH)		9 8 to 13 8
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		1 12 to 2 0
SHEETS—BEST TWILLED (WASHED)	per pair	9 8 to 13 8
PILLOW CASES		1 8
RUGS, BEST WHITNEY	each	12 8 to 16 8
SCARLET BLANKETS	"	11 0
RUG STRAPS	"	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ss. ADA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through R. for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK BEAMS, PLANKS, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana, about 150 tons of superior Teak Beams, Planks, Boards, and Scantlings, in small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1872.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S (CHEMISTS TO THE COURT, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.) FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water, and tasteless ; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anemia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature : *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature : *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

AGENTS :

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay. Poona.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHANTASMAGORIA AND MAGIC LANTERNS, SLIDERS, AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

OXYCALCIUM LIGHT MICROSCOPE AND KALEIDOSCOPE.

DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS and Apparatus as follows :—A pair of handsome Phanta-magoria Lanterns, with polished mahogany coverings to prevent the radiation of heat, fitted with 3½ inch Acromatic Condensers, superior Object-glasses with rack adjustments, powerful Argand Lamps, Reflectors, &c. ; also, A POWERFUL GAS MICROSCOPE, fitting either of the above Lanterns, with rack adjustments, two Object-glasses, Adapter, Waterbox for the exhibition of Animalcule in water, live Insects, &c., &c.

Also, a DARKER'S PATENT KALEIDOSCOPE and double Rack Slide with conchoidally fractured Coloured Glass. The beauty of the images produced by the ordinary Kaleidoscope are well known, and some idea may be formed of the gorgeous effects resulting from their enlargement upon the screen.

Also, a COMPLETE OXYCALCIUM LIGHT APPARATUS, for both Lanterns, with every requisite. The production of this

Brilliant and Beautiful Light

is attended with neither difficulty nor danger, whilst the illuminating power is ten times that of the best Argand Lamp.

Price of the whole, Rs. 450.

DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS, consisting of a pair of handsome large Phantasmagoria Lanterns, fitted with 3½ inch Achromatic condensers, adjustments, very powerful Argand Lamps, and all necessary Apparatus, complete in a suitable travelling case with lock..... Rs. 160

Ditto	ditto	with the
Lanterns encased in mahogany, and rack adjustments to the lenses		200
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, similar to the above, but without Dissolving View Apparatus		75
Ditto ditto	with rack adjustment to the lenses,	
&c., &c.		85

SLIDES.

Especial attention is invited to our large and varied selection of these, lists and full particulars of which will be forwarded on application.

COMIC SLIDES, WITH MOVEMENTS,

Each—Rs. 2-4 ; per dozen—Rs. 24.

There are always welcome to young people ; there are a great variety of subjects, pretty, amusing, curious, and grotesque.

SUPERIOR SINGLE LEVER SLIDES,

A variety of amusing subjects, excellently painted, at Rs. 5-8.

VIEWS IN LONDON.

This is a most attractive series ; each Slide is very carefully executed. Most of them are taken from photographs, some are themselves photographs most delicately coloured, at Rs. 6-8.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON,

On glass, shewing the buildings and crowded thoroughfares, as they appear at noon-day, each Rs. 3-8.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF STATUARY.

A most charming series, with ruby and sapphire tents for illuminating them, each Rs. 3-8.

NATURAL HISTORY.

This series is particularly adapted to the use of Schools ; each animal is truthfully presented, with appropriate scenery, coloured by competent artists, that every Slide forms in itself at once a charming and instructive picture. There are about fifty subjects.

Price, each, Rs. 4-8 ; per dozen Rs. 50

RACKWORK, AND OTHER SLIDES WITH MOVEMENTS,

Producing most startling and beautiful effects, Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

CHROMATROPES, OR ARTIFICIAL FIRE-WORKS.

Many gorgeous designs, each Rs. 10.

CHINESE FIREWORKS,

Consisting of one 3-inch Chromatrope, with 12 different designs, such as Butterflies, Prince of Wales's Feathers, &c., in box ..... Rs. 22 8

DISSOLVING PICTURES.

These can only be shown by means of a pair of Lanterns, fitted with the Dissolving Apparatus, it being frequently necessary to exhibit both Lanterns at the same time. Atmospheric Phenomena, such as Rainbows, Lightning, Auroras, Snow-storms, &c., Eruptions of Volcanoes, Fireworks, Illuminations, Swans swimming on the Water, and other beautiful and brilliant effects can be produced in the most natural manner.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS.

A series of 18 accurately painted Slides, in case, with descriptive book, Rs. 60.

MOVING ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS.

A set of 10 beautifully painted Slides, illustrative of the motions of the Heavenly bodies, &c., in case, with book, Rs. 135.

A Discount of 10 per cent. for Cash.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published—Rs. 15.

THE TAJ.—A beautiful Chromo-lithograph of the Taj at Agra, from a drawing by Walter Paris, Esq., late of Bombay.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS,

Each containing 24 pages of brilliantly-coloured Pictures, handsomely bound in cloth, Quarto size ..... Rs. 3 12 0

Aunt Louisa's London Gift Book.
" Sunday Book.
" Birthday Gift.
" Keepsake.
" Nursery Favourite.
" Alphabet Book.
" Welcome Visitor.
" Home Companion.
" London Picture Book.
Poll Parrot Picture Book.
Book of Nonsense.
King Luckieboy's Picture Book.
Instructive Picture Book—Quadrupeds.
" Animal and Vegetable Life.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MOUSSIRENDER MOSEL.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received a further small consignment of this favourite brand of Muscatel Moselle from Messrs. Barrett and Clay, which they will still be able to supply at the former rate.

Rs. 35 *per dozen Quarts.*

THACKER, VINING & Co.

TENNYSON'S WORKS.—A new Library Edition is now publishing in five monthly volumes at half a guinea each. Subscribers' names received by the undersigned at Rs. 6-12 per volume—Vol. I now ready.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

HOGARTH'S WORKS.—New Edition, reproduced from the Original Engravings in Permanent Photography, and newly described, 2 Vols., folio cloth..... Rs. 65-12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOK OF TRAVEL IN HIGH ASIA.

VISIT to HIGH TARTARY, YARKAND, and KASHGAR, formerly Chinese Tartary, and Return Journey over the Karakoram Pass; by Robert Shaw, British Commissioner in Ladak. *Map and Illustrations*, 8vo..... R. 10.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARACTER, by Samuel Smiles, author of "*Self-Help*" ..... Rs. 3-12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARTS.—IMRAY'S large scale CHARTS, all mounted on cloth, with Plans of Harbours, can be had as under :—

Bombay to Kurrachee	Rs. 7
Bombay to Cape Comorin	7
Comorin to Coconada	7
Coconada to Bassein	7
Bassein to Penang	7
Rice Ports (large scale)	7
Bay of Bengal	7
Persian Gulf	7
Gulf of Aden	4
Red Sea (12 feet long)	12
North Pacific	10
South Africa and Madagascar	4
Mauritius	4
Gulf of Siam	7

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FIRMINGER'S MANUAL OF GARDENING for INDIA..... Rs. 14.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BARRETT & CLAY'S SHERRIES.

P. PALE SHERRY—A pleasant, full-flavoured Dinner Wine, —*Red Seal* ..... Rs. 23

P. S. SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY—a rich, mild, full-flavoured Dinner or After-Dinner Wine,—*Green Seal*..... 25

A. AMONTILLADO—Very pale, very old, very dry, and very delicious,—*Yellow Seal* 28

THACKER, VINING & Co.

DICTIONARY of COMMERCIAL TERMS, with SYNONYMS in various Languages, by Alex. Faulkner, Esq. ..... Rs. 7

By the same Author.

ORIENTALISTS' GRAMMATICAL VADE MECUM, an easy Introduction to the Rules and Principles of the Hindustani, Persian, and Gujarati Languages ..... Rs. 2 8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rs. 23-8-0—*Cash.*

BROUGHTON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. Fourth Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged, by C. J. Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., Official Trustee of Bengal.

PRINSEP on the CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE—Rs. 16.

Reduction in Price.

NORTON'S LEADING CASES IN HINDU LAW.—Under instructions from the Author, the price of the complete work in 2 Vols. is now reduced from Rs. 42 to Rs. 26, *cash.*

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a regular Service between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain GREKKS, will be despatched from here on or before the 17th instant.

The Steamer has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers at the following rates :—

	1st Class.
To SUEZ	£ 30
" PORT SAID	£ 32 Including Wines.
" CONSTANTINOPLE	£ 36
" ODESSA	£ 40

For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.		Per Canal Steamer.	
To SUEZ	£50	To SUEZ	£35
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	£ 3	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	£ 3
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	£17	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	£17
	£70		£55

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To be despatched early in March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 1,500 registered tons, J. CASTLE, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE—

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd CLASS to Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS STEUART &c., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Leaving on 21st instant.

THE fine new Steam Ship DERBY, 1,299 T. R., Captain NEWMAN, will be despatched hence as above. She has superior and well ventilated accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rate to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. HINDOSTAN, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. MALTA, from Southampton, 11th January 1872.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. GRECIAN, from Liverpool, 9th January 1872.
" CANDIA, from Southampton, 4th January 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the Sixth Time in a new Hindoostance Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT,

To be followed by a very LAUGHABLE FARCE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATUDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY 1872,

SECOND GRAND NIGHT FOR FAMILIES.

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL LAMP!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box, Reserved	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 2
" Unreserved	" 3	Gallery	" 1-8
		Pit	Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at the *Dufter Akhbara Press*, Fort ; at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao ; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. ; Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of MR. MEER ALLY DHURRUMSEY in our Firm CEASED from the 26TH JANUARY 1872.

COWASJEE JEHANGHEERJEE & Co.

9th February 1872.

CHOICE SPARKLING WINES ;

In cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.

Champagnes :

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GIESLER'S "For India"	Qts., per doz.	38 0	42 0
Do.	Pts., "	21 0	23 0
JULES MUMM'S "Finest Dry"	Qts., "	36 0	40 0
Do.	do. Pts., "	20 0	22 0

Hocks :

SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Qts., per doz.	32 0	36 0
Do.	do. Pts., "	18 0	20 0
EHRENBREITSTEIN (*exquisitely delicate*)	Qts., "	38 0	42 0
Do.	do. Pts., "	21 0	23 0

Moselles :

SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Qts., per doz.	32 0	36 0
Do.	do. Pts., "	18 0	20 0
"NONPAREIL" (finest)	Qts., "	36 0	40 0
Do.	do. Pts., "	20 0	22 0

Charge for examination and re-package, Rs. 2 per case.

CHOICE LIQUEURS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

CLEAR AND DESPATCH PACKAGES to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE AND Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

A MOIETY of a FIRST CLASS PASSAGE, *via* the Suez Canal, is OFFERED to any LADY who will in return TAKE CHARGE of TWO CHILDREN, aged 5 and 2 years, to England, early in April.—Adress "H.," care of

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY to the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 P.M., when a Report of its Proceedings for the past year will be submitted.

The Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON, President of the Society, will occupy the Chair.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

D. C. BOYD,
T. CARSS, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency on the 13th instant, up to 1 o'clock P.M., for the supply of SOLDIERS' BEDDING, BASKETS and BROOMS, TEA, SUGAR, OIL (Cocoanut and Common), GHEE, SALT, HAY, FRUITS and VEGETABLES, &c. All particulars respecting which may be learnt on application at the Office.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, 5th February 1872.

PRESERVED SAUSAGES

Imported Overland.

Aberdeen ;	Ham & Chicken ;
Bologna ;	Oxford ;
Brunswick ;	Pork ;
Cambridge ;	Savoury.

FRENCH SAUSAGES,

Truffled and "Au Gras."

MELTON MOWBRAY PIES ;

Game, Pork, and Veal and Ham.

TRUFFLED YORKSHIRE PIES.

Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,

COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory, 48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned are prepared to make ADVANCES on the WYNAAD and COORG COFFEE CROPS of the coming Season.

ED. BAUDRY & Co.

Tellicherry, 22nd January 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE TO UP-COUNTRY SHOPKEEPERS.—The last of the shipment PALE ALE, ex CITY OF CASHMERE, which arrived 10th instant, having been DELIVERED and PAID F

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and drooping, except for Spinning shares, which is firmer.

CALCUTTA.—5TH FEBRUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities the market closed firm, with buyers at the lower quotations :—

4 per cents. one lot at Rs. 97-14, and several at Rs. 98, or 2-2 to 2 discount, small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. at Rs. 101 and 101-2.

5½ per cents, a heavy amount at Rs. 108-11, and other lots at Rs. 108-12, small sums at Rs. 108-14 and 109.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares only a few at Rs. 1,415, the closing quotation was Rs. 1,420.

100 National Bank shares at Rs. 92.

East Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 245 per £20.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—8TH FEBRUARY.

London ...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 8s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton	£3 2s. 0d.	
	Coffee	£3 2s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Hindoostan (s)	Roskell	Suez, Jan. 26.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, Feb. 5.
9	Derby (s)	Newman	Cardiff, Dec. 24.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Ardgowan, Kerr, to Calcutta.

Ship Oomer Pasha, Findlay, to Calcutta.

Ship Nelson, Rands, to Calcutta.

Steamer Sphinx, Marcovich, to Trieste, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Mirzapore, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Nachimoff, to Odessa, &c.

Steamer Derby, to Liverpool.

Steamer Taptee, to Cutch Mandvee.

Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

Knight Commander, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
6	Catch Merchant	Nacoda	Muscat.
	Frank M. Thayer	Keazer	Liverpool, Sept. 19.
	Rathfern	Mitchell	Liverpool, Oct. 7.
	City of Calcutta	Greenhorn	Glasgow, Nov. 1.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Stephenson	1329	Colombo	Jan. 20
Bertha	2503	Calcutta	Jan. 20
Virago	1800	Calcutta	Jan. 20
Como	1500	Bombay	Jan. 21
Bivouac	1122	Calcutta	Jan. 22
Lorne	1614	Bombay	Jan. 25
Strathelyde	1750	Calcutta	Jan. 25
Tenasserim	—	Rangoon	Jan. 25
Elgin	1235	Bombay	Jan. 25
Crosby	1497	Calcutta	Jan. 27
Mesopotamia	1217	Kurrachee	Jan. 31
Mont Cenis	1474	Calcutta	Feb. 4
Viceroy	1826	Calcutta	Feb. 14

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25—Ava, s., Roussin, from China.
25—Khedive, s., Stewart, from Suez.
25—Ada, Tatchell, from London.
25—Brazilian, s., Green, from Liverpool.
26—Indus, s., Greaves, from Suez.
26—Futtaysha Alum, Nacoda, from Bombay.
27—Lotus, s., Gibson, from London.
28—Harefield, s., Farray, f om Cardiff.
29—Tanjore, s., Johnson, from Bombay.
29—Glenroy, s., Auld, from West to East Pd.
30—Yorkshire, s., Kennedy, from Calcutta.
31—Nassermujeet, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
31—Teazer, Nacoda, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25—Lord Elphinstone, s., Cherry, to Judda.
25—Khedive, s., Stewart, to Bombay.
25—S. F. Soco, Farrov, to Hongkong.
25—Ava, s., Roussian, to Marseilles.
26—Indus, s. Greaves, to Calcutta.
26—Futtaysha Alum, Nacoda, to Juddah.
27—Ada, s., Tatchell, to Bombay.
28—Lotus, s., Gibson, to Kurrachee.
29—Tanjore, s., Johnson, to Suez.
30—Yorkshire, s., Kennedy, to London.
30—Derby, s., Newman, to Bombay.
31—Teazer, Nacoda, to Judda.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jan. 17—Bucgnedig, Loyer, from Brest.
19—Feronia, Christianson, from Liverpool.
19—Somerset, Hicks, from Cardiff.
20—Martha, Nelson, from Shields.
21—Paula, John, from Newport.
22—Lady Lidgar, Hews, from Liverpool.
23—Danube, s., Target, from Mauritius.
25—Brazilian, s., Green, from Liverpool.
28—Harefield, s., Farray, from Corsica.
31—Nassermujeet, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stirling (s), 4 casks padlocks and 50 cases sherry, Ardaser Burjorjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Consul, 16 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Robinson Crusoe, 50 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Walamo (s), 26 cases brandy, David Sassoon & Co.

Nelson, 14 packages varnish, Tyebjee Habutbhoy ; 2 casks hardware, N. and B. Wadia & Co.

Stirling (s), 200 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Allibhoy.

Ellen Bates, 10 boxes sherry, Howard Brothers.

Michael Angelo, 11 cases hock, Payne & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 101 cases claret, D. S. Kemp & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Pekin, 15 casks sulphur, C. Macdonald & Co. ; 25 cases sulphuric acid, Currimbhoy Jettabhoy ; 12 cases sulphuric acid, Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 4 bales cotton, Wallace & Co. ; 75 bales cotton, Venichund Joitadass.

Jane Law, 1 bale cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

Sam Mendel, 44 bales cotton, Mahadowdass Ghella.

Undaunted, 34 bales cotton, Manorbhoy Luckmedass ; 525 bales cotton, Chunilal Dulput.

Prince Patrick, 400 bales cotton, Greadon Tippet & Co.

Penguin (s), 1 case shawls, Amerchund Kissonchund.

Bella Maria, 500 bales cotton, Lullbhoy Dulput ; 46 bales cotton, Cullianjee Naronjee ; 60 bales cotton, Lackmedass Sewjee.

Atalanta (s), 52 bales cotton, Mahadowdass Ghella.

Durham (s), 57 bales cotton, Heranund Nundram ; 30 bales hides, Soomar Abdoola ; 15 bales hides, Edward Bates & Co. ; 5 bales cotton, Chimondass Madowdass ; 250 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co. ; 142 packages wet dates, Faizulla Khakey.

Stirling (s), 400 bundles myrabolams, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. ; 702 bundles myrabolams, S. S. Narrelwala ; 1,000 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee and Co. ; 76 bales cotton, Vurdmon Poonsee and Co. ; 125 bales cotton, C. A. Dickenson ; 50 bales wool, Narondass Runsordass ; 18 bales hides, Khakebhoy Sansee.

Neera (s), 487 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. ; 197 bales cotton, King and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Gadium and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Goculdas Heerjee & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co. ; 95 bales cotton, M. A. Rahimen & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut & Co. ; 37 bales skins, Jacoob Sawoo & Co. ; 55 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal ; 220 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co. ; 1,000 bundles galls and 101 bales hemp, Soonderdass Vagjee ; 75 bales cotton, Rhimjee Girdhur ; 100 bales cotton, Lalkobhoy Gopaldass ; 30 bales wool, J. O. Yajnik ; 69 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co. ; 1 case shawls, S. Goolamhoosen ; 85 bales cotton, S. Cursomrun ; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassel & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 250 bales wool, Lyon & Co., 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pitamber & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Derby (s), 130 cwts. horns, H. Noormahomed ; 50 bales cotton, M. Heerjee ; 1,125 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 2 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co,

Neera (s), 71 cases hingda, Ebram Hasson.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore (s), 65 bales cotton, Joosub Abdoola ; 200 bales cotton, Kessowjee Nizamder & Co ; 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co ; 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Glenavon, 50 bales cotton, G. H. Fazul & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Nachimoff (s), 1,350 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 casks cocoanut oil, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Mirzapore (s), 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Mirzapore (s), 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR QUEENSTOWN.

Coriolar, 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirzapore (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mirzapore (s), 199 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 10 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co. ; 11 chests M. opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 8 chests M. opium, Futtabhoy Amoobhoy ; 59 chests M. opium, R. A. Esmail & Co. ; 24 chests M. opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 12 chests M. opium, Banoderam Balchund ; 9 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 23 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 68 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co. ; 4 chests M. opium B. Sawantram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora (s), 20 chests M. opium, Tarachund Gunesdass ; 50 chests M. opium, B. & A. Hormusjee ; 10 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co ; 24 chests M. opium, E. J. Ebram ; 7 chests M. opium, Soorumul Herachund ; 7 chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramsook ; 12 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 5 chests M. opium, J. Dalsookroy, 19 chests M. opium, N. Goolabroy ; 2 chests M. opium, M. Purboodass.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made yesterday by European houses :—

COTTON.

25 candies	Old	Dhollera (ready)	...	...	Rs. 244
75	,,	,,	...	...	,, 245
55	,,	,,	...	...	,, 245
100	,, New	,, (10th May)	...	...	,, 270
25	,, ,,	Broach M.G. (ready)	...	...	,, 295
300	,, Old	Verumgaum (W. S.)	...	...	,, 227-29
100	,, New	Broach M.G. (ready)	...	...	,, 295

YARNS.

17 bales	Water Nos. 30	...	...	...	As. 12
25	,, ,,	,, 30	...	...	,, 11½
25	,, ,,	,, 20	...	...	,, 9
15	,, Mule	,, 40	...	...	,, 11
25	,, ,,	,, 40	...	...	,, 11½
13	,, Coloured	,, 48	...	...	,, 14

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Ransford, Captain, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.

Higginson, Captain, 1st Punjab Infantry, from furlough, from England.

Lee, Captain, 2-28th Regiment, from leave, from England.

O'Dowd, M. D., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

Feynon, Major, Staff, from furlough, from Europe.

McDowall, Surgeon, Medical Department, from furlough, from Europe.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

Ternan, Ensign, 66th Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Waters, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Ghiznee.

Robertson, Captain, Bengal General List, Infantry, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	,,	24	0 0
Three Months	,,	14	0 0
One Month	,,	5	0 0
One Week	,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

STEVENS—BRAY—January 16th, at Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. N. Nuruberg, Frederick Wm. Stevens, Esq., C.E., P. W. D. Bombay, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry Bray, Esq., of Bath.

DEATH.

M'MINN—January 15th, at 8, University Street, Belfast, Stephen Henry M'Minn, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, aged twenty-six years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHROFF—February 5th, at Grant Road, the wife of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAREW—February 5th, at Agra, the wife of Conductor M. Carew, Army Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

MACADAM—January 28th, at Lucknow, the wife of Philip H. Macadam, Esq., of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—February 2nd, at Telpah, Chuprah, the wife of E. Gwatkin Williams, Esq., of a son.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

IN commenting, a few days ago, on the Report of the Select Committee regarding the proposed retrenchment of the English privilege of trial by jury in this country, we pointed out that no provision was made for securing to prisoners the right of appeal from the sentence of a Court of Session. A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that no fresh enactment is needed to establish this right, as even at present any native sentenced by a District Judge is entitled to carry his case by appeal into the High Court; and of course a European would not be denied the same security against possible oppression. But the appeal would only lie to the Appellate Side of the High Court, in which juries do not sit; and we strongly doubt the expediency of depriving any non-official Englishman in India, who may be arrested on a charge having to some extent a political complexion, of the right to have the question, whether or not he should be fined or imprisoned, decided by the verdict of men who are not paid servants of the Crown. Take the case, for instance, of the editor of an up-country newspaper, who has spoken evil of dignities and is brought before a District Judge on a charge of defamation. It is well known that even Judges of eminence are apt occasionally to form very strong opinions as to the necessity of curbing the licence of the Press; and it might fare hardly with the Mofussil editor if he could not invoke the protection of an independent Bombay or Calcutta jury. Trial by jury is, in fact, the sheet-anchor of the liberty of the Press in India; and, if we once let it slip, as some of our contemporaries carelessly or jeeringly advise us to do, we shall drift we know not whither.

THE sepoys of the Madras Army must be very different men from other sepoys, or their Commanders-in-Chief unique of their class, to judge from some military incidents of late occurring at that Presidency. The mutinous conduct of the 19th M. N. I., provoked, according to General M'Cleverty, by the incapacity of its Commanding Officer, is fresh in the recollection of our readers, as is also, no doubt, the hurried retirement of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and the epistolary messages that passed between Lord Napier and himself; nevertheless, and in spite of the scandals arising from the 19th N. I. mistake, we find Madras apparently again distinguishing herself in connection with her military. In a general order issued by Sir F. P. Haines, the present Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and dated the 11th January 1872, we observe that a Court Martial was held at Waltair, in the Madras Presidency, on the 18th December 1871, before which Court a Jemedar of the 41st M. N. I. was arraigned upon the following charge:—"In having at Cuttack, on the 24th January 1871, made "use of grossly indecent language regarding his "Commanding Officer, Colonel Henry David Innes, "Commandant of the same Regiment, saying, 'If "'I be pensioned, I will——,' or words to that effect. "In having, at the time and place above set forth, "made use of threatening language against the said "Colonel Henry David Innes, namely, 'There was "'a shipment in Madras in which a Havildar was "'passed over, and he shot the Adjutant; the "'Colonel will be served in the same way'—or words "to that effect." The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service. So far so good; but we now come to the extraordinary part of the case:—General Haines has confirmed the sentence of the Court, but makes the following remarks upon it. "There are circumstances in this case which "induce me to commute the sentence of dismissal "from the service to suspension from rank, pay, "and allowances for three months. The foregoing "extract to be read to all native troops in the "Madras Army."

Now, there are three distinct points in this case which strike us as mysterious and unaccountable. In the first place we should be glad to know how it came to pass that the sentence of the Court Martial was not promulgated until more than twelve months had elapsed since the Court sat? In the second, what were the "circumstances" which induced General Haines to commute a very mild sentence for so serious a crime into the mere *bagatelle* of three months' suspension from rank, pay, and allowances? In the third, the grounds for so strange a proceeding as to cause the above sentence to be read to all the troops of the Madras Native Army? If no clerical error occurs in the matter, the Court must have been assembled under the orders of General M'Cleverty, who was Commander-in-Chief at Madras in December 1871, and it seems astonishing that General M'Cleverty did not deal with the case himself instead of handing it over to his successor. There is a mystery here we are unable to fathom, and can only suppose that a mis-statement of dates is its solution, but there can be no mistake about the sentence passed, and the sentence commuted. As we have before said, the crime for which the prisoner was tried was of a very serious character. From a military point of view he could hardly have committed a greater. A native commissioned officer, and one entrusted with such authority as would lend him much influence with the men of his regiment, he was convicted, we may fairly say, of having attempted to instigate the regiment to mutiny and murder, by quoting in their encouragement the horrible case in which Lieutenant Brooking, of the 35th Regiment M. N. I., was shot by a havildar who, it was said at the time, proposed to have murdered another officer of the same regiment also. Considering the absolute necessity of maintaining strict discipline among our native mercenaries, and the recent unfortunate examples of ill-conduct displayed by the men of the 19th M. N. I., we should hardly have been surprised if the Jemedar of the 41st N. I. had been sentenced to a severer punishment than the Court awarded; the commutation of the sentence then by General Haines is unaccountable, although the Commander-in-Chief of Madras indeed says that there are "circumstances" which have led him so to commute it.

Perhaps General Haines could not do better than to boldly state what these circumstances are. The natural reflection to which his mysterious language gives birth, is, that the Commanding Officer of the Jemedar's regiment was somehow in fault to that degree as to create extenuating circumstances in favour of the culprit, but if the Commanding Officer was indeed innocent of offence, then it seems hard that a suspicion should be fastened upon him through His Excellency's remarks. Again, taking the dates given of the trial, and the promulgation of the sentence, it might be imagined that General M'Cleverty desired to hush up the affair as a scandal unfit for publication, in which case, and recollecting the affair of the 19th N. I., alarm is naturally excited, to that degree, indeed, that it might be supposed the discipline of the Madras Native Army was worse than the public is made aware of. Upon these and other grounds it seems a pity that General Haines, having said so much as he has done, should not have gone farther and made the public and the army fully acquainted with *all* the circumstances of this extraordinary and mysterious case. But perhaps General Haines' intimation that the Court Martial and sentence should be read to all the regiments of the Madras Native Army is the most puzzling part of the whole business.

The fact of a native commissioned officer having made use of such mutinous language forms anything but an edifying subject for discourse, but, coupled with the trifling punishment awarded to the crime, it becomes far worse: indeed it is easy to conceive with what feelings the regiments of the Madras Army will hear read the proceedings of this curious military trial. They will probably conceive that, as in the instance of the 19th N. I., certain military crimes may be permitted to pass almost unpunished, thanks to errors on the part of their officers and the Government, and their discipline is not likely to be improved as a consequence—rather the contrary. The Madras Native Army is a fine and well disciplined force, but it can scarcely be denied that its discipline has been surely tried of late years. Like the other native armies of India it must suffer under the general system of disorganisation that was the miserable result of the great Mutiny and Amalgamation, and it is much to be feared that in the Madras Presidency, as elsewhere, the affections of the sepoys for their regimental officers have become estranged owing to the constant shifting of officers from regiment to regiment, and the general feeling of discontent with the service produced by a total cessation of *regimental* promotion, and the wearing some ease of what is called "general duty." Where the officers are discontented and have grievances, it is unreasonable to expect that their men will escape the contagion. The effect of the Staff Corps blunder and the ridiculous economy that holds officers to India to the utmost limits of existence here, rather than permit them to enjoy a reasonable pension after long service at home, must work their evils in more ways than one, and the lack of *esprit de corps* that has long been observed among the officers of the Indian Army is, if we are not much mistaken, now extending itself to the ranks and to the sepoys, who must see in the discontent of their officers no unreasonable grounds for discontent on their own part. The reorganisation of the Indian Armies, or at least the amelioration of the existent organisation, has been so often urged by ourselves and our contemporaries, that it appears almost a work of supererogation to write further on it; still, it cannot be denied that, with so many mere mercenaries in arms, it would be well to omit no possible measures calculated to secure their affection and their loyalty to our Raj.

GENERAL FAIDHERBE has been paying a visit to Egypt. On the 12th ult. he was at Port Said.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Schwerin are at present in Egypt.

MR. P. WHALLEY, Under-Secretary to Government, N. W. P., has been granted two years' furlough to Europe.

THE Secretary of State, in a recent despatch, has approved of the proposal of the India Government not to alter the rule established in India, which fixes the maximum pension at Rs. 5,000 per annum.

A CALCUTTA paper says the draft rules for regulating the assessment of income-tax in the province of Sind on profits from land under Act XII. of 1871, submitted to the Supreme Government by the Government of Bombay, have been approved of by the Government of India.

THREE gentlemen, Count Della Sala, Signor Crivelli, and Signor Paladini, were tried three weeks ago before the Italian Consular Court in Cairo for the part they took in the duel lately fought between H. E. Artim Bey and Sigr. Gobetti, and have all three been acquitted.

WE (*Bangalore Herald*) understand that a telegram has been received by the local Government from the Secretary of State through Calcutta, directing the operations on the Mysore State Railway to be discontinued for financial reasons, as it is not considered prudent to draw on the Reserve Fund.

THE native papers of Bengal are full of suggestions as to what Lord Mayo should do for Orissa during his visit. One suggests a railway, for the benefit of the thousands of pilgrims who annually visit Jagannath; and another suggests a college at Cuttack, as more likely to benefit the actual inhabitants of Orissa.

IT is believed by the *Hindoo Patriot* that a Judge of the High Court contemplates suing the Government for not returning to him the diamond bracelet, valued at Rs. 3,000, which he had lent for the London International Exhibition of last year. The Government stipulated to return the article immediately on the close of the Exhibition, but nobody knows where it now is!

A CALCUTTA contemporary informs us that a circular has been issued by the Supreme Government to the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, referring for consideration the best means of giving, in the monthly and annual trade returns, an approximately correct statement of the value of the inward and outward foreign trade of India.

THE Italian colony in Egypt are now engaged in collecting subscriptions for the purpose of coining a gold medal to be presented to the Maestro Verdi commemorating the event of the first performance of the great composer's last master-piece, "Aida," in Cairo. The Italian journals speak of the Opera as a masterpiece, but the French and Belgian critics are more cautious and circumspect. Ancient Thebes, Memphis, the temples, &c., are scenes represented in the Opera. The Opera is now, we understand, in rehearsal at the "Scala," at Milan, where the composer is superintending the production. The mounting of the Opera has cost the Khedive an outlay of over £30,000.

THE following news from Turkistan we take from a Cabul letter published by the Agra paper:—"Understanding that the King of Bokhara was corresponding with some foreign Powers, the Russian Governor wrote to the King for an explanation, as he had told the Governor on a previous occasion that he had never done so. The King of Bokhara, in reply, assured the Governor that he had not sent his vakeel to the British authorities in Calcutta, but that he had sent to the Sultan, with whom he was on friendly terms, and with whom he was always corresponding. The King further stated that as the route *via* Hindoostan was more safe than the other, he thought proper to send the vakeel by that route. And as for the British showing kindness to the vakeel, he was obliged for their favours."

THE *Egyptian Messenger* says—"The French colony of our city is at present in great commotion, consequent on the arrest and imprisonment of Mons. Maillard de Marafy; the editor of the invective and unauthorised paper *l'Independant*. Mr. de Marafy had taken it upon himself to file at the French Consulate a document purporting to be a charge of misdemeanor brought by him against Mons. Brenier de Montmorand, the French Agent and Consul General in this country, and even to publish in his and other papers the said document. If our information is correct, it appears that the energetic measures adopted by the French Consular authorities against the querulous editor were ordered by no less a personage than the President of the French Republic."

THE *Home News* says—"With regard to the appointment of successor to Mr. FitzJames Stephen, we cannot speak with any certainty; but it would not greatly surprise us, nor some of our readers perhaps, to hear that Mr. J. T. Prichard was to be selected for the post of Law Member in the Viceroy's Council. It is surely no disparagement to the names of Macaulay, Maine, and Stephen, to couple with them that of a trained lawyer and versatile thinker, who adds to his other qualifications the advantage of a long and intimate experience in Indian ways and traditions. Perhaps few English gentlemen connected with India can boast of so thorough an acquaintance, not with the mere outside or the show places, but the very holes and corners of Indian life. Any excess of knowledge in that direction would soon be compensated by a little more experience of high official ways and needs. That Mr. Prichard will get the place, we cannot say; but his chances we have reason to look upon as very good."

THE *Home News*:—"*Festinate lente* is not always a safe principle. A year since Mr. Monteath sent to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce an epistolary explanation of the various reasons why Monday would be selected as the most convenient day for starting the homeward mails from Bombay. Now, as the Chamber expressed its belief that, if any change were made, the Postmaster-General would do what he could to make that change as convenient as possible for Bombay, it is reasonable to infer that the Chamber acquiesced in the proposal. Now, however, the Chamber of Commerce remonstrates against the new arrangement, but, apparently, too late for remonstrance to avail. A silent year on the subject might well be deemed as a virtual acceptance of the long coming alteration. We quite see the force of the objection raised by the Bombay merchants in asking that the day should be altered, but why the suggestion is left to the last moment we cannot conceive—we suspect that the advent of the Mont Cenis Tunnel was forgotten."

THE *Cologne Gazette*, referring to the American demand upon Great Britain, speaks of its preposterous nature. Respectable individuals and respectable States, it says, claim only what they are entitled to, and the one merit hitherto of the Treaty of Washington was that it was designed to be an example of mutual fairness and moderation. The German paper adds:—"Respecting the inner justification of these claims, the English have good grounds to ask the Americans, 'You moral people, why do you not apply to us the measure of neutral duties which you have applied to yourselves in your conduct during the Franco-German-war? Pray, did you not a year ago sell shiploads of arms and munitions of war, by means of which Gambetta was enabled to prolong for months resistance to the German armies?' The preservation of the peace of the world and the welfare of all nations is of higher interest to us, Germans, than the gratification of a malicious pleasure; otherwise we could not help feeling satisfaction that the only two countries which, for the sake of a miserable gain, supplied our enemies with the means of stubbornly prolonging the contest, have fallen out with one another on account of a similar piece of huckstering."

THE *Globe*:—"It appears that the claims of the officers of the old East India Company's European infantry have met with a fair reception. Some have just retired from the service, and have obtained respectively such amounts as they were entitled to by regimental custom; receiving, in fact, pretty nearly the same sum as they would have done on the old system. This is a fitting opportunity to put in a claim for the officers of the late East India Company's artillery. They also paid for their steps all their lives, and were amalgamated with the Royal Army at the same time and upon the same occasion as the Indian European infantry. Their Regimental Bonus Funds were completely organised schemes, all officers of each regiment respectively subscribing to them per scale, proportionably to their rank, length of service, and proximity of promotion. The Indian Government of the day fostered them, and they were an institution, until 'amalgamation' overrid them, and, treated with the tender consideration of a Liberal Minister, they fell into the hands of the Philistines. Indian artillery officers have paid for their steps as long and regularly as their brethren in the infantry. The loss of 'bonus' on retirement has established many a cankering sore, and added poverty to the hard lot of the widows and orphans of many gallant soldiers."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The Luxemburg question, which was always more or less a railway question, is about to be temporarily solved, for the second or third time. The line which runs from Thionville through Luxemburg towards Treves by one branch, and towards Aix-la-Chapelle by another, was altogether French—originated by Frenchmen, started with French capital, and worked by French officials. Its political function, in the eyes of its founders, was some day to carry troops, by a sudden coup, from France into Germany, and it was really used during the late war for carrying provisions from Luxemburg to Thionville, where immense supplies were collected for the benefit of Marshal Bazaine, who, however, never made the expected sortie in search of them, or at least did not make it with success. By one of the articles of the Treaty of Peace, the Company of the Chemin de Fer de l'Est ceded the line to the French Government, who, in its turn, ceded it to the German Government, who, however, out of respect for the patriotic susceptibilities of the Luxemburgers—and, it may be added, of common legality—have never taken possession, but have left the working of the line provisionally in the hands of the old company. It is now arranged that the line shall be confided to the management of a private German Company, to which the Luxemburg Government will guarantee a certain amount of interest on capital invested. The Luxemburgers objected, to the last, to allow the Germans to enter their land; thinking, not without some show of reason, that, once in, they will not readily go out again. But the Prussian Government had threatened to "turn" the Luxemburg position by means of a new railway through German territory, which, had the Luxemburgers remained obstinate, would have been absolutely necessary for connecting the Rhine country with Lorraine; and in presence of this strategical threat the Luxemburgers succumbed."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

LONDON, 8TH FEB., 6-20 P.M.

The New York papers report that Mr. Secretary Fish has telegraphed to General Schenck, the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James, that America will not to recede in any event from the position she has assumed in the Alabama Arbitration Question.

Lord Lawrence has resigned the chairmanship of the London School Board on account of ill-health.

LONDON, 9TH FEB., 11-58 A.M.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a telegram from its Philadelphia correspondent, dated the 8th instant, stating that the American Government maintains that the British Commissioners perfectly understood that consequential damages would be claimed, and that America therefore will not withdraw any part of her claims but will leave everything to the arbitrators.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 9TH FEB.

The s.s. Sumatra, with the outward Indian Mails, left here for Bombay yesterday at 8-15 P.M.

The s.s. Peshawur passed here for Bombay at noon on the 4th instant.

LONDON, 8TH FEB., EVENING.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 8 9/16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ....£13,500,000. Dec. £250,000

Bills discounted.....£17,750,000.

Bullion ,, ...£24,125,000. Dec. £500,000

The sum of £231,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 8TH FEB., 1-40 P.M.

Sales	15,000 bales.
Surats	6,000 ,,
On Ex and Spec	5,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8¼d. to 8¾d.
Broach	8¼d.
Uplands	11 7/16d.
Oomrawuttee	8¾d to 8¾d.
Orleans	11¾d.
Dhollera, March delivery	8 7/16d.
Compta	7¼d. to 7¾d.
Chartered Mercantile Bank	£27 to £28.
Chartered Bank	£15 to £16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96½.
4½ ,, ,,	100.
5½ ,, ,,	108 to 109.
Consols	91⅞ to 97⅛.

Stock Exchange agitated.

The Manchester market rapidly advancing.

LONDON, 8TH FEB., 11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened strong.

Opening Sales	15,000 bales.
Imports	4,000 ,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	14,000 ,,

Surats advancing—on spot, strong; arrivals quiet.

MILITARY ITEMS.

OWING to the report of an outbreak of cholera at the village of Yella, on the new Sattara road, the march of the A/18 R. A. has been deferred till Monday, the 12th instant, and will proceed by the old road.—*Deccan Herald*.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE MALCOLM, K.C.B. and Staff, returned to Mhow on the 3rd inst. from a tour of inspection, in which Nusseerabad and Neemuch were included. H. M.'s 59th Regiment had arrived at Nusseerabad and relieved the 8th Foot, which left for Cawnpore, *via* Agra, on the 29th ult.—*Ibid*.

THE mode in which vacancies in Indian regiments and batteries are filled, appears to one of our correspondents, whose opinions are really worth attention, to deserve serious consideration. Volunteers are called for and are found in home battalions and batteries, and then the vacancies are "filled up" by miserable recruits, who have neither strength nor stature, nor chance of either. The regimental officers refuse to pass them, and down comes the department upon them with "Orders" that they shall cease their funning and scruples, and pass the creatures. This is a capital way of filling the hospitals. It is scarcely satisfactory as regards materials for the ranks.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

ALTHOUGH signs of diminished activity are apparent in several of the branches in the Royal Laboratory Department, Woolwich, some of the workshops, especially those employed in the manufacture of "circuit clones," thousands of which are in course of construction, and torpedoes, are working overtime. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the torpedo which is now being made in such large numbers for the defence of the coast is the invention of an Englishman, who took it to Russia, where it was last year purchased for a large sum by a Commission sent over for that purpose by the English Government. The contract for torpedo cases has been completed by Messrs. Spenceleigh and Archer, of Rochester, and the cases are now being tested by hydraulic pressure to prove they are perfectly water-tight. Increased activity is also noticeable in the shell foundry of the Royal Laboratory, where a number of heavy orders are on hand, and the building is being extended over an additional area of about 2,000 superficial fe

mentioned in my last have taken place this week. Mr. Roebuck has screamed at Sheffield and Cardinal Cullen has perorated to the faithful at Dublin. Neither of the harangues is of an altogether satisfactory kind, and perhaps the most memorable thing about Mr. Roebuck's speech is the fact of its having been well received at such a place as Sheffield. It was a public, not a packed meeting, and yet to this enormous audience of men, most of whom must have been Liberals of a very advanced type, Mr. Roebuck spoke for more than an hour in denunciation of Mr. Gladstone, condemning his every act as Prime Minister, including the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the Irish Land Bill, severely denouncing the issue of the Royal Warrant and calling the elevation of Sir R. Collier to the Privy Council "as barefaced, as sorry, and as thorough a cheat as ever was passed upon a gaping multitude by a thimble-rigger." What part of the speech was not taken up in abuse of Gladstone was devoted to an enthusiastic eulogium on the House of Lords,—including even its course in throwing out the Ballot Bill last Session, and to sneers against Sir Charles Dilke and the Republican movement. I take no credit for predicting this course last week; since no one who is acquainted with John Arthur Roebuck's peculiar idiosyncrasy could possibly expect anything else. In his youth a Radical he finds himself in old age thrown into the shade by men who have passed far beyond him, and he resents the novelty, the daring, and the comparative popularity of these views as a personal insult. Then he is soured through many disappointments, by neglect and by the *res angusta domi*, and he has a bitter personal antipathy to Mr. Gladstone, who, he thinks, has secured the lead of the Liberal party under false pretences, and whom he credits with a principal share in bringing about his eviction from Sheffield at the last election. So he snarls and barks with an almost feminine vehemence and persistence, and he finds himself driven by degrees into a position not unlike that occupied by Lord Brougham under the Melbourne administration, where personal antipathies, almost as much as political tergiversation, made a once Liberal politician the associate of Conservatives. It is impossible to feel any respect for Roebuck's views under these circumstances, but he nevertheless still retains a certain influence, and his licence to utter unpleasant truths has a value if only that he fills up the component parts of English political life. If a general election were now to take place he would, I have little doubt, re-gain his seat for Sheffield, and in the House of Commons he would in his attacks on Dilke or Gladstone, or any other "favourite aversion," be cheered by the audience much as on-lookers hound on a bull terrier when worrying a rat. I should not forget to mention that Mr. Horsman has also spoken this week to his constituents. In criticising the Government he assumed the part of the d—d good-natured friend, and he certainly did his worst with most cruel kindness. Every defect was mercilessly pointed out, every sore point irritated, every little hair carefully rubbed the wrong way, every raw dexterously "touched," so as to make the sufferer wince. All this is quite in Mr. Horsman's line, but the unpleasant thing is that he was greatly cheered by his audience in one of the most staunchly Liberal boroughs of the kingdom. Another notable point is that Mr. Horsman took the Nonconformist side in opposing those clauses in the Education Act which give denominational schools a claim on the rates. Indeed, it is now plainer than ever that this Education Act is destined to be the wedge which will split the Liberal party into fragments. Of the two county electoral contests which are imminent, North Notts, and the Northern West Riding of Yorkshire, it is not likely that either will be decided for the Liberals, and they would thus lose two seats. Both Liberal candidates oppose the Government Education policy, and the effect will be to drive off the Churchmen of the party, just as the opposite course would drive off the Dissenters.

We are to have a thanksgiving day some time next month for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and the Queen will, I believe, proceed in state to St. Paul's on the occasion. It will no doubt be observed as a holiday; and if the Queen carries out her present intention, the event will be not only historical but profoundly interesting, while it will add to her popularity.

The order made by Vice Chancellor Malins for a compulsory winding up of the European Assurance Society will no doubt stand, and we shall thus have a litigation far exceeding even that connected with the Albert Association. The enormous liabilities are stated by the provisional liquidators at £1,473,091-9 and the assets at £276,059 6 6, the most available portion of which sum is represented by the cash and investments in India and the colonies, amounting to £78,466-5-5. The liquidators in their report say that, knowing the importance of realising these sums for the general creditors, they have sent out powers of attorney to respectable mercantile houses approved by the Vice Chancellor, with instructions to realise as rapidly as possible and remit the funds to England. On the subject of what mainly caused the collapse of the European the liquidators do not as yet give much information, but they evidently think it was mainly brought about by the ruinous amalgamations. They estimate an aggregate loss of £327,223 from this cause alone; and, strangely enough, the amount so lost was not honestly written off in the books as a bad debt, but was treated as an asset under the name of "suspense account," exactly as Overend, Gurney & Co. did, an arrangement which permitted the dividing of bonuses that could otherwise would have been impracticable. In short, there are one or two points about the European, which, if pressed by indignant creditors or shareholders, might expose the directors and manager to serious danger. As for the amalgamations, I shall be astonished if some serious step is not taken to probe to the bottom all the stories about the enormous sums divided by Sheridan and others, with the view of trying to enforce restitution.

Business matters have not greatly varied since my last, but I detect a less favourable opinion about future prospects, as if something was "in the air," and people have a vague sense of coming trouble without being able to define a reason. The money market is a little less easy, and rates for discount are slowly creeping up, while a good deal of gold is now being sent off in small sums, but so far there is nothing actually disquieting in these symptoms. The rush of new companies is tremendous, and several loans are on the tapis; yet, though these must in the long run result in mischief, they can scarcely do so now. There is however an idea that we have been overspeculating, there is some anxiety felt about the next session of Parliament, and every now and then the spectre of the Alabama Claims Convention looms ominously before our craven eyes. Whatever may be the cause, people who a few days ago were predicting continued buoyancy in our stocks are now whispering that the market is "rotten." We are in one of our miserably sensitive moods in short, and the slightest incident might either send us to the seventh heaven of exhilaration or plunge us into the deepest slough of despond and despair. A failure to-day of a very old and respectable house in the Russia trade, Cox, Heitch & Co. of Crosby Square, added to the anxious feeling—why, I hardly know, for an occasional failure must be expected in the best regulated trades, and we have not had many for some time, mercantile business in itself being very sound.

The cotton market is quieter again, after last week's excitement, and the Manchester transactions have exactly responded. Manufacturers have in several cases been working at a loss, but they hope to find cloths and yarns approach the price of the raw material more closely by and bye. A comparison of prices shows that while American cotton is now 2¼d. per lb. dearer than it was exactly a twelvemonth ago, goods are on the average only 1d. per lb. higher, and this margin encourages holders, when viewed in connection with existing cotton prospects and cheap money. Exports in December to Bombay show some increase over those of the previous month. To Calcutta and Shanghai the figures are considerably less, and for most other markets the average has not been exceeded. In the table for the year the most notable feature is the increased export of plain goods to China—about 40 per cent. over that of 1870. It is considered here that, although the other Eastern markets have been so long dull under the influence of heavy supplies, there are now good symptoms of approaching activity.

Despite the numerous contradictory reports of the American crop, I still hold by the authorities which I have hitherto followed in believing that the official estimate of three and a third million of bales will be slightly exceeded. But of course I do not therefore anticipate a lower price. On the contrary, all the symptoms point to further excitement and advance.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WUDWAN, 6TH FEB.

Your correspondent had occasion to tender a telegram for transmission at Wudwan on the 26th January, but was surprised when the telegraph master informed him that no receipt could be granted owing to the slips not having been received from Rajcote. Twelve days have now elapsed, and still no signs of the receipt. Some one must be in fault, but who that some one is, is a Query.

A practice also prevails of keeping the messages for transmission three or four hours before they are sent on to their destination: this I learn is owing to the line being engaged by other stations. Surely the superintendent could arrange some other plan, whereby these disgraceful detentions may not occur.

BOMBAY.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT KATTYWAR.—The first Criminal Sessions of this year commences at Kattywar on the 21st inst.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—On Thursday, the Senior Magistrate disposed of a few municipal cases, and the fines inflicted therefrom amounted to Rs. 28.

THE POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, who has been on a circuit, returned to Kattywar last week.

THE REV. W. TAYLOR will continue his services at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, during the next week, from Monday to Thursday inclusive, at 7½ P.M.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—The examination of candidates for the office of district pleader commences from Monday next in the High Court, Appellate Side.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The Committee for the examination of Civil and Military officers in native languages will assemble to-day in the Town Hall.

TUTOR TO THE CHIEF OF BHORE.—Mr. Gunesh Purushram Joshi, B.A., a Senior Dakshina Fellow in the Deccan College, has been appointed tutor to the Chief of Bhore.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year terminated yesterday, the trial of the cases having occupied seven days.

HIGH COURT.—Last year the several Magistrates of Police had committed in all 161 prisoners for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Of these, 131 were convicted and the rest acquitted.

BURSTING OF A STEAM PIPE.—A Mussulman named Abdoola Ameen, employed on board the steam-ship Burmah, was seriously hurt on Thursday by the bursting of a steam-pipe. He was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ASSAULT.—A man named Noor Mahomed Aboo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee with having committed an assault against the person of a caste man named Ally Mahomed Soomar, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL OFFENCE.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, one Cooverjee Framjee was charged with having deposited building materials on the public road without having obtained permission from the Municipal Commissioner, and was fined Rs. 20.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, while two labourers were employed in digging the foundation of a house in Memon Wada, a quantity of the earth fell upon them, injuring one of them so seriously that it was necessary to remove him to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—John Gibson, a European, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE PLAY OF "ALADDIN."—It will be seen from a notice in our advertisement columns that the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club give a second grand performance for families at the Grant Road Theatre to-night. The play selected is that of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," which has been produced on previous occasions with marked success.

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We understand that the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet have addressed a letter to the Government through their secretary, requesting that the Parsee employés in Government offices be allowed a holiday on the 20th inst., the day fixed for offering public prayers for the restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The amateurs of this company reproduce to-night, at their own theatre, the very popular play in Hindustani, entitled, "Gulai-Bukavlee." Night after night this play attracts crowded audiences, and notwithstanding that it has been performed repeatedly, the interest excited by it continues unabated. The play will be followed by an amusing farce.

GONDUL AND RAJCOTE STATES.—Mr. M. N. Shirgoankur, late Curator of the Government Central Book Depôt, has been appointed Special Assistant to the Political Agent in charge of the Rajcote State, which has been separated from the charge of Captain Lloyd, who will continue in charge of the Gondul State alone. Mr. Mahadew left Bombay last week to take charge of his new appointment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS, &c.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo woman, named Chimee, was charged with stealing ornaments, of the value of Rs. 121, three currency notes for Rs. 40, and Rs. 30 in cash, the property of one Ramanund Koonjlal. The woman stated that she was in the keeping of the complainant, and that the charge was trumped up against her. The magistrate postponed the case, and admitted the woman to bail.

THE BAND OF THE 19TH N. I.—We are requested to intimate that the Band of the 19th N. I. will, in future, play at the Band Stand only on Saturdays. The following is the programme for to-night:—

March	Jupiter	Guntner.
Cavatina ...(Op.)...	Giovanni	Verdi.
Quadrille	Le Palais de l'Industrie	Croises.
Selection ...(Op.)...	Lucia de Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse	The Pretty Bird	Coote.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

A MARWARY SENT TO JAIL.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Kanjee Tejpal, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a silver waistchain belonging to one Pramjee Hooser, and Nowla Crushna, a Marwary, with receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen. Both the prisoners were convicted, and the first being an old offender was sentenced to receive twenty stripes; and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, defended the Marwary.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at Falkland Road on the body of a Indo-Briton, aged about thirty-seven years, and named James Taylor. At about 6 A.M. on Thursday deceased took some money from his wife, and went to a shop for the purpose of purchasing sugar and ghee. He returned in about five minutes, and went into a room to wash his mouth. As he was doing this he suddenly fell heavily on the chunam floor, and struck his head against a wall. He died shortly afterwards. Deceased was addicted to drinking. The jury found that deceased had died from heart disease.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MAHABLESHWUR ROAD.—A correspondent of the *Deccan Herald*, writing from Mahableshwur, says:—"My man has brought word that three natives have been killed on the new road. Two of the bodies have been found, but the other must be buried under the stones and rubbish. It is very sad to hear of so many such accidents, and no one can tell us exactly how they happen. The man who is not found they say had hold of a rope when the blasting of the rocks took place. I have some hopes that he may yet turn up alive, although my servant assures me that there is no chance of that. I should think that some time before the blasting takes place, proper notice should be given and the place cleared. It would be sad to think that anything that could be done to preserve life, was left undone."

THE PRIVATE H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I., who shot the miscreant while on guard at the City Jail, has been acquitted by the jury, as it was proved that he had challenged the man three times before he fired the shot. —*Deccan Herald.*

REV. MR. WOOD.—We regret to hear from Sattara that the Rev. William Wood and Mrs. Wood are about to leave that station for America—our correspondent says on account of Mr. Wood's failing health. Mr. Wood has been stationed at Sattara for more than twenty years, and he will be greatly missed by the natives there, who all respect and esteem him, though they may differ from him in some matters. Mr. and Mrs. Wood leave Sattara on the 23rd instant for Bombay, whence they will proceed to America at once. We trust that Mr. Wood's health may soon be restored, and that he may be able to return to his labours in this country.—*Ibid.*

SHOOTING A RAMOOSIE.—We have heard such various accounts regarding the shooting of Captain Buckle's ramoosie by a sergeant of the 83rd Regiment, that we have refrained from noticing the matter, not knowing which version of the story to believe. One version of the story is that, in an altercation about the purchase of ducks, the gun which the sergeant carried went off without any intention of using it on the part of the sergeant. No doubt the case will be investigated by the proper authorities and justice done if the sergeant is at fault. It is a sad occurrence for him in any case. We understand that he has hitherto had the highest character in the regiment to which he belongs. The wounded man is doing well at the Sassoon Hospital, though the shot carried off the entire scalp on the front part of the head.—*Ibid.*

A WARNING TO THE "ENGLISHMAN."—A gentleman has shown us the cover of a letter in which the name of our own important city is spelt after the new classical fashion—Puna. The letter bears evidence of having been carried about from one post office to another for several days, albeit it had Bombay after Puna in the address, until some one wrote "try Poona," and it was sent to its proper destination at last. The idea of this fine classical spelling being so unknown that it was only by chance that the letter reached this by no means mean city! *Try* Poona.—*Ibid.*

CHANGES IN THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT G. I. P. RAILWAY.—In consequence of the departure to England of Mr. Phillips, Deputy Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway, who has been obliged to leave on account of failing health, Mr. Hugh Swan has been brought from Jubbulpore to fill the post at Munmar vacant by the transfer of Mr. Kelley to Bombay. Mr. Swan's post at Jubbulpore has been filled up by the transfer of Mr. Middleton, our esteemed Deputy Traffic Manager, to that station. While sympathizing with Mr. Middleton in the happiness of his promotion to a more important sphere, we cannot but regret his departure from Poona and the post which he has occupied with such honour to himself and so much satisfaction to all who have had transactions with the department under his charge. Mr. Middleton, with his kind, cheery, ready helpfulness to every one, is so well known that it seems superfluous for us to say anything in his praise. At such an important station as Poona it is an absolute necessity that the company should have a courteous and genial officer in the post which Mr. Middleton has occupied so long, and it will not be easy to get one to *fill* Mr. Middleton's place. We speak from what we have seen and experienced ourselves, and our testimony is true. Mr. Conder passed through Poona on Tuesday last on his way to Raichore. We understand that he is on a tour of inspection in connection with the Traffic Department of the G. I. P. Railway.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—10TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)
ECCLESIASTICAL AND OTHER MOTIONS.

890-71—Dallas and Lynch—Shrekisson Bhikumchund v. Oomedmul Ratanchund—No appearance—(Part heard.)

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
LONG CAUSES.

516-70—C. Tyabjee—Diogo Antonio Rodrigues v. Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.—(Part heard.)

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Ali Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.—(Part heard.)

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H. B. Fernon, Mr. L. L. Hall, Assistant Surgeon J. M. Waters, Mr. J. M. B. de Ramos, and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE S. S. DARBY, 1,746 tons, Captain S. McNewman, arrived yesterday from Cardiff, via the Suez Canal, (December 24th) with a general cargo, and seventy native deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co. She touched at Port Said, Suez, Jedda, and Aden.

THE S.S. SPHINX, 760 tons, Captain P. Marcovich, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,353 bales of cotton, 181¼ cwts. of coffee, 127½ cwts. of ginger, and the following passengers:—For Trieste—Major and Mrs. G. J. Pasley, Mrs. Hannah and four children, and Rev. Mr. John Fuchs. For Suez—Mr. F. Angle.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				FEBRUARY.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
0	8 m	7	11	Saturday... 10	6	19 m	5	8
0	15 a	8	10		6	22 a	7	9
0	47 a	7	7	Sunday 11	7	2 m	6	1
1	0 a	5	9		7	6 a	7	1
1	37 m	7	7	Monday..... 12	7	42 m	6	12
1	44 a	5	4		7	46 a	5	11
2	0 m	6	8	Tuesday..... 13	8	21 m	5	11
2	28 a	4	6		8	37 a	4	7
2	39 m	5	7	Wednesday ... 14	9	1 m	5	4
3	12 a	3	9		9	8 a	3	3
3	15 m	4	4	Thursday 15	9	44 m	4	9
4	7 a	2	11		9	56 a	1	11
3	50 m	3	2	Friday 16	10	31 m	4	6
5	15 a	2	4		10	38 a	0	11

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 11TH FEB. 1872.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 161 and 348.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 179, 144, and 279. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24 and 162.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 160, 142, and 279.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 A.M.—Matins and Sermon—Hymns 71 (Great Mover of all Hearts), and 164 (We love the place, O God).
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 131 (Soldiers of Christ, arise), 177 (Jesu, grant me this, I pray), and Dr. Faber's "O Paradise."
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Matins with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 72.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 92, 177, and 336.

LENTEN SERVICES.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

11 A.M.—Matins with Commination Service.
6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon.
During the season of Lent daily Morning Prayer at 7-30 A.M., and special Evening Service with Sermon on Fridays at 6 o'clock

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for church expenses and relief of the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
(CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.)

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Paraphrase 23-12, (Tune, St. Ann's—36.)
Paraphrase 48, (Tune, Dunfermline—74.)
Hymn 76, (Tune, Bremen—70.)
Anthem—"Come unto Him."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 99, (Tune, St. Gregory—40.)
Psalm 103-8, (Tune, St. Paul's—48.)
Hymn 62, (Tune, Innocent's—250.)
Anthem—"Holiest, breathe an evening blessing."
Collections for the poor.
7 P.M.—Wednesday, Evening Service.
5 P.M.—Saturday, Choral Practice.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 P.M.—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HON. Sir Charles Sargent presided yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. There was only one more case for trial. George Watts, who was committed by Mr. E. A. Pemberton on charges of criminal breach of trust and theft in two other cases, did not appear to take his trial, having escaped from custody before he could be sent down to Bombay.

THE CIVIL FUND FRAUDS CASE.

The prisoner in this case, Gunputrow Madhowrow, was convicted on Tuesday last of abetting forgery and using as genuine two forged receipts, acknowledging the payments of money, signed by Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, Secretary of the Civil Fund. The trustees of the Civil Fund determined not to proceed against the prisoner in two other cases in which he had been committed for trial. Yesterday he was formally arraigned in the latter two cases on charges of having fraudulently forged receipts for Rs. 436, Rs. 430, and Rs. 600, purporting to be signed by Mr. Birdwood. No evidence was offered for the prosecution in either case, and the jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty. For the offence of which the prisoner stood convicted, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

A PSEUDO REVENUE SURVEY OFFICER.

Edwin Augustus Boyne, an East Indian, was charged with acting at Deodaba, Khamkhaira, and Ratlam, in December last, pretended to hold the office of a Government Revenue Surveyor and having inspected the boundary marks of those villages, and thereby cheated the patells and induced them to deliver to him flour, milk, butter, eggs, fowls, and other articles.

Mureetee Rowjee said he was a patell of the village of Deodaba. I knew the prisoner about two months ago when he came to our village. He said, to me, "I am a surveyor of boundaries;" and he surveyed some boundaries. "I gave him two rupees or two rupees and a half worth of provisions. He said, "Bring all the articles of food for me at my ground." He had with him two Mussulman sepoys, two Mahomedan women, and a cook. He had no tent or horse with him. He took canvas from the village and put it round a shed, under which he put up. I gave him flour, ghee, pulse, fowl, &c. I thought he would pay me at the time of leaving. When he was about to leave, I asked him for payment, but he did not pay and went to another village. Prisoner surveyed one or two fields, and told me to repair the boundaries which were bad.

To the Prisoner—The boundaries consisted of mounds of earth. I supplied you the provisions.

Jankeeram said—I am a patell of the village of Khamkhaira. I saw the prisoner when he came to our village to survey boundaries about a month and a half ago. A sepoy came and told me, "The sahib has come to inspect the boundaries, take a pooey for him." I went with the sepoy and a pooey. I met prisoner coming from the direction of Gaokhaira. He rode my pooey and went to inspect the boundaries of my village. He afterwards came into the village. I supplied him eggs, fowl, flour, milk, molasses, &c. His butler said the sahib was a Government officer, and the sahib said provisions must be brought for him. He came one morning and left the next. I expected to be paid for the provisions; but he did not pay. If I did not believe him to be a Government officer, I should not have supplied the provisions. The sepoy had no belt, and my suspicion being excited, I reported this matter to the authorities.

Syed Lall said—I am a cultivator and labourer of Mulkapore. I entered the prisoner's service at Mulkapore about two months and a half ago. I was eighteen days in his employ. He told me he had orders to inspect mounds and boundaries, and promised to pay me Rs. 8 a month, out of which I only received eight annas. We used to go from village to village, and patells and others used to come and assist us in the inspection. We went to Ratala, Khamkhaira, and Deodaba. The prisoner directed all owners of such boundaries as were bad to be sent for. I used to be sent forward, and had orders to see that the patells had everything ready for prisoner.

Mr. Joseph Arthur Guerin said—I am Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Berars. I believe the villages to which prisoner went, are all in the Berars. I never saw prisoner before to-day. He does not to my knowledge hold any office in the Revenue Survey. The construction of boundaries is part of the duty of the Revenue Survey. Before the settlement, and until handed over to the Civil authorities, the boundary marks are looked after by the Revenue Survey. In Malkapore the settlement has been completed and handed to the Revenue Commissioner. I am not aware that prisoner is employed in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Berars. I cannot say positively one way or the other. I do not know the officers of that department personally.

The prisoner, in his defence, stated he was sent by a gentleman, whose name he did not mention, to inspect the boundary marks of the villages, and he did his duty.

His Lordship having briefly summed up the case, the jury convicted prisoner on both charges. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a year and a half.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE last for the present season of the popular entertainments in aid of the funds of the above institution took place on Thursday evening before a crowded audience of at least 300, and the zealous Secretary must be much gratified at the success which has attended the entire series, by which, as will be seen below, the funds, which were in great need of help, have been much benefited. The performance on Thursday commenced with a piano solo, and we may here mention that on recent occasions the Secretary has been fortunate in getting a good instrument and good performers. A well known amateur gave "Hearts of Oak" in good style, after which a young lady, whose first appearance we noticed at the last concert, sang "Won't you tell me why, Robin?" This song, however, is more suited to the drawing room than the concert hall, and the fair performer was evidently rather nervous, so that her second song later on, "What will you do, Love?" was a much greater success. After some other songs, including a part-song by the children of the institute, the humourist of these entertainments read Dickens' account of the meeting of the "United Grand Junction Ebenezer Temperance Association," which created great amusement, and the first part concluded with the gem of the evening, "Come back to Erin," beautifully sung by a lady new to Bombay, whose really fine voice and finished singing will be a great acquisition to our musical talent. The same lady sang again during the second part, and was rapturously encored. The flautist appeared to have taken our hint and secured the services of an accompanyist, also curtailing the length of his selection. We cannot remark upon all the items of the programme, which was rather a lengthy one, suffice it to say that all were well done. Comic songs were by no means excluded, but the "Howling Swell" was unable to appear, much to the regret of all who heard him in bygone time. At the conclusion, Mr. Trevor thanked the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly assisted him, and the public for their support, announcing that the receipts of the evening had been Rs. 230, and of the series Rs. 1,200, and that after deducting expenses the institution had benefited to the extent of Rs. 700 and gas fittings in both schools. The Indo-British Institution is greatly indebted to Mr. Trevor for the unflagging energy he has exhibited in thus adding to its funds, and at the same time making it better known and popular with the public.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEFT COLUMN.

(*Correspondent of the "Englishman."*)

30TH JANUARY.

Of course, you have heard that a few days ago Rowa and another of Sukpilall's mantris came down to Jalnacherra, and brought with them the wife of the Alexandrapur khansama and a Kachari coolie, who had been carried off last year. They said Mary Winchester was with Sukpilall, and that he would give her up if a boat were sent for her. The surrender of the child will lighten the task of the Generals, who will now be able to devote themselves solely to punishing the tribes who have been in the habit of raiding.

The day after the fight with Poiboi's and Lalburah's men, in which the wing of the 44th under Colonel Nuthall distinguished themselves for the brilliant manner in which they fought, a small body of infantry and half the Peshawar Mountain Battery, the whole being under the command of Colonel Robert's, attacked and drove the enemy out of the village into which they had retired after the fight of the previous day. The artillery opened fire at 1,200 yards, and made splendid practice, the second shell bursting in the middle of the village. The troops had an extremely hard day's work, and did not get into camp till late at night. The village was situated at an elevation of about 6,000 feet, and the road up to it was excessively precipitous. The same day another party returned to the scene of the fight of the 25th to burn our dead, who had been but hurriedly buried, and also those of the enemy. The force at head-quarters is now halting for a few days to enable supplies to be pushed on, and the strain on the Commissariat is excessive, as the furthest camp is now 60 miles from Tipai Mukh.

The Commissariat officers are indefatigable in their endeavours to keep things straight, but stores cannot be sent on without transport, and both elephants and coolies are breaking down daily from overwork.

Sickness is increasing, and the deaths are becoming more frequent. Cholera is also, I am sorry to say, hovering about the line of march, and there have been fatal cases at No. 4 Station, in a hutted side who had been sent back to Kachar, and also in one of the forward camps.

The unvarying diet and constant use of tinned provisions has greatly affected the health of the Europeans, nearly all of whom have suffered from bowel-complaint. Fresh beef, poor in quality, but nevertheless very acceptable, is now issued twice a week, and I believe we are to have it oftener. The weather for the last week has been unsettled, and we have been expecting rain daily. According to Government orders, the two columns should reach their respective bases by the end of the first week in March, so that there is still a clear three weeks or month for us to remain in the Looshai country. If the rains hold off till then, all will go well; but if they commence earlier than usual, look out for squalls, as a tremendous increase in the mortality will occur; and if the Looshais, in revenge for their losses, keep harassing our rear and flanks in any force, as it is not impossible they may do, the return march will be accompanied with far greater difficulties than the advance.

The General's wounds are doing well.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE hear that Mr. J. G. S. Hodgkinson, of the Civil Service, and Joint Magistrate of Tirhoot, has been appointed by Government as manager of the Hatwa Raj, under the Court of Wards, in order to initiate the young Raja into the management of the estate on attaining his majority.—*Englishman.*

WE see from the official report that the net receipts of the Excise Department in the North-Western Provinces for the past year were Rs. 16,88,560 as compared with Rs. 14,04,609 in 1870-71. A steady increase is, we regret to see, taking place in the consumption of intoxicating drugs as distinguished from spirits; and the Board of Revenue remark that the matter is one which calls for the most serious consideration of Government.—*Ibid.*

MAGNETIC DISTURBANCES.—Since eight o'clock on Sunday night, there have been marked magnetic disturbances throughout India. They have been reported from all three Presidencies and from the other side of the Bay of Bengal, and the currents have been so strong as to lock the telegraphic instruments for considerable intervals, at times entirely stopping the work, and thereby causing great accumulations of traffic. These disturbances affect sub-marine cables as well as land lines, and there is no known method of effectually counteracting them. It might be supposed that by using a return wire in place of the earth, the effect of these currents might be to some extent neutralized, but the experiment has been made without any good result.—*Ibid.*

CULTIVATION OF TEA IN INDIA.—Some time ago the Society of Arts offered a silver medal for the best treatise on the profitable cultivation of tea in India, and Major-General H. P. Burn, Dr. A. Campbell, and R. Fortune, Esq., were appointed judges. These gentlemen, according to the *Agricultural Gazette*, have made the following award:—"The Indian Committee, under the recommendation of the judges appointed, is not in a position to recommend the Council to award the medal, but it gives commendation to the essay of Mr. James Macpherson, of 49, Hereford-road, Westbourne Grove, as containing much information as to the growth and manufacture of tea in India."

JUBBULPORE.—From Jubbulpore we learn of Mr. Middleton's arrival at that station, to fill the office of Deputy Traffic Manager there. On the 5th instant, Colonel Baigrie and Major Hogg arrived at Jubbulpore. Colonel Baigrie was to leave for Pachmurrie on the 7th instant, to be ready to receive His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India on his arrival there. His Excellency will not reach that station so soon as was anticipated, as the date of his Lordship's arrival at Jubbulpore is now fixed for the 10th instead of the 6th instant. Colonel Keatinge left Jubbulpore on Sunday, the 28th ult., so will not be there to receive His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala. There has been a good deal of rain at Jubbulpore.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE MAGH MELA AT ALLAHABAD.—Since we wrote that the *Magh Mela* at Allahabad was passing off without any epidemic, we have heard of two deaths from "cholera." Among the many thousands of natives now swarming at the junction of the rivers, it would indeed be strange if a few did not die of one of the hundred ailments which the public know collectively as "cholera."—*Pioneer.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MIRZAPORE.—A fatal accident occurred on Sunday last at Mirzapore. A porter of the railway was run over by a goods-wagon: both his legs were amputated by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Waghorn, but, though the operation was successfully peformed, and the patient's state for a time promised well, the poor man sank a day or two after the operation. This is the second fatal accident which has occured on the railway at Mirzapore within a few days, and it is a noteworthy coincidence that it is just at this time that the railway allowance to the medical officer at that station has been withdrawn, on the ground that local medical assistance is unnecessary.—*Ibid.*

THE SPELLING OF INDIAN NAMES.—A correspondent writes to the *Englishman*:—"Seeing your columns still open to letters about the modern system of spelling, I may be permitted to offer a remark on it. It is a merit of the Indian way of spelling that it is phonetic, while the English orthography is very irregular; but it should be remembered that no method of spelling will teach the general English reader to pronounce Indian names in the Indian manner. Englishmen seldom pronounce Hindustani as the natives of the country do. The common spelling of the word *Cawnpore* represents, according to English orthography, the English way of pronouncing it. The new way does not. Observe the utterance of the long *a* by the natives, and their distinct rendering of the letter. A Frenchman neither spells nor pronounces *Dover* in the English way. We alter names of places to suit our organs of speech, and we make the spelling follow our pronunciation. The names of men should perhaps be spelt in the new way, for though the country does not belong exclusively to the natives, their own names do."

CALCUTTA RACES—SECOND MEETING.

THE TRADES' PLATE DAY.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

THERE was again but a small attendance at the course on Tuesday morning, though the card promised good sport, most of the well-known cracks and the new arrival Darkie being left on the card for the Trades' Plate. We must congratulate our correspondent "Spectator" on his success in spotting three winners and one second for the morning's racing, so that those who followed his advice ought to be good winners. Business began with—

FIRST RACE.—Kajah Abdool Gunny Meah's Plate, value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. 2½ miles. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 10lbs.; on the day of the race, one stone; 3 horses on separate interest to start, or plate withheld, and the winner of the Derby of the year to carry 5lbs. extra. Entrance, Rs. 150 on 1st September; Rs. 150 on 1st December; and Rs. 320 on 1st January, when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 80 for all horses declared to start.

Mr. Davison's Grey Warrior, 8st 7lbs., Brewty	1
Mr. Raphael's Rising Star, 8st. 3lbs., J. Irving	2
Mr. Seventank's Acrobat, 8st. 3lbs., Finch	3
Mr. Le's Aboo Janoob, 8st. 7lbs., Bowen	0
Mr. Dover's Cardinal, 8st. 3lbs., Crossley	0
Mr. Frost's Syrian, 8st. 3lbs., Ramdhun	0

SECOND RACE.—The Trades' Plate, value Rs. 800, presented by the Tradesmen of Calcutta. Handicap for all horses. 1½ mile. Entrance Rs. 100 on 1st November; 150 on 1st December; 250 on 1st January, when the race will close. Handicap to be declared 9th January, and acceptance on 20th January. An additional Rs. 80 for all horses accepting the handicap.

Mr. Raphael's Bridesm

ABYSSINIA.

Herr von Maltzan, the well-known traveller, communicates to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* the following summary :—

The battle between Kassa and Gobazye, fought on the 11th of July, had been hot and fierce. Kassa had entrenched himself on a small hill near Adowa. Thrice Gobazye endeavoured to storm his camp with his cavalry, but thrice did Kassa's guns prove too much for the horses of the attacking force, which, maddened with the terrific noise, reeled backwards each successive time. A fourth onslaught, however, brought Gobazye himself right into the middle of the hostile camp; but at that moment his horse was shot under him, and he himself was wounded and captured. His adherents fled in all directions; those that were caught were disarmed and sent to their homes of Amhara, Gondar, &c., by Kassa. With Gobazye were taken prisoners his mother, his wife, his sons, his brother Ras Birú, and a number of princely vassals. One of his generals, however, Wagshum Teferri, cut his way through, and reached Lokota, where Gobazye had left 7,000 rifles. With these he armed a new host, and is now ready to dispute Kassa's victory once more. Another of Kassa's enemies, Ras Woronya, has meanwhile taken possession of all Gobazye's provinces, and taken up his abode at Debra-Tabor. So that after all Kassa has not gained much. He will scarcely be able to move out of Tigré. This, however, does not prevent his having become rather proud, and getting himself crowned Atsye (Emperor) and Negus (King) of all Abyssinia. The solemn ceremony was to take place at Asum on November 21. After this he was to have moved on to Gondar, in order there to receive the homage of his lieges. It is doubtful, however, whether he quite liked the reception prepared for him there by his many enemies. And he really intends to be and remain Emperor, he will first of all have to fight Teferri and Woronya. Having quite finished with them, he will have to run the gauntlet of the six following Princes, each of whom is in possession of a province and an army—viz. Adal Desemma, Prince of Godsham; Mekonnen, a son of Theodore, General in Guara; Ali Burú, Prince of Wadela; Mestiai, the Princess of the Wolo-Galla; Welde Jesus, Prince of Asoba; and Abba Kaisi, son-in-law of Dr. Schimper, Prince of Hamasia, the last of whom is the very ideal of a rebel. Formerly he used to be in arms both against Kassa and Gobazye, though the two were enemies themselves. In December, 1870, he was beaten by Mekonnen of Hamasia, who revolted against Kassa, but acknowledged Gobazye, in fierce battle. But now Mekonnen having been taken prisoner with Gobazye, Abba Kaisi quietly took possession of Dr. Schimper's daughter against the father's will. Together with Gobazye there fell into Kassa's hands a curious document, viz, a letter of the Bishop of the Catholic Mission Jannier, at Tigré, who simply invited Gobazye to come to Adowa, since Kassa was powerless, and victory could not fail him. Besides this he enclosed a complete register of Kassa's short-comings and sins. Coming from a bishop who lived in his country and enjoyed his protection, such as it was, this document has made Kassa the bitterest enemy of the mission, which he never much liked. The victory won, Kassa set about ejecting all the Catholic missionaries and burning down their houses and churches at Kole Kassai and Zenadakté. No less had the other Frenchmen, Godineau, Lamarre, De Marcy, to leave Adowa in disgrace. To consolidate his new empire, Kassa has also now concluded an alliance with the Khedive, from whom he seems to expect a great deal of money and arms, &c. The new Pasha of Massowa, Herr Munzinger, is much interested in the cultivation of the soil in the interior, chiefly of Habab, where he is now staying. He is said to intend planting cotton over a large tract. Munzinger Pasha is not merely Governor of Massowa, but of a large part of the northern provinces of the interior. Maltzan winds up with the earnest desire for a German consul at Massowa, where, he says, all the consulships are now vacant, France having been the last state that had kept a representative there. Many Germans, according to the writer, migrate annually into Habesh, and why should Germany, he inquires, still remain the Cinderella among the nations abroad?

THE TRIAL OF THE REV. MR. WATSON.

Mr. Watson's trial for the murder of his wife ended on the 12th Jan. in a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Mr. Justice Byles, in summing up, told the jury that there was no question that the prisoner had killed his wife; that was admitted; and it was not contended that there was such provocation as might reduce the crime to manslaughter. All the jury had to do was to say whether or not he was in a sound state of mind when the crime was committed. Did he at the time he committed this act know what he was doing? If not, of course he was not criminally responsible. Did he also know that what he was doing was wrong? He was perfectly aware that doubts on the universal applicability of this rule had been expressed by many eminent persons for whose opinion he had the greatest respect. But if it was to be altered at all, it must be altered by Act of Parliament. The jury deliberated an hour and a half, and on returning into court said they found the prisoner guilty, but wished strongly to recommend him to the mercy and clemency of the Crown on account of his advanced age and previous good character. The prisoner, upon being called upon in the usual form, said, "I only wish to say that the defence which has been maintained in my favour is a just and honest one." Mr. Justice Byles, assuming the black cap, said—"Prisoner at the bar,—Nobody who has heard this trial can regard your case otherwise than with the deepest compassion. My duty is simply to pronounce the sentence of the law." The learned judge then pronounced sentence of death in the usual form, and the prisoner, who was evidently a weak old man, was removed from the dock with the assistance of two warders.

A certificate signed by Drs. Maudsley, G. F. Blandford, Joseph Rogers, G. P. Rugg, and W. C. Begley, has been published, containing the following opinion, which, it is stated, they were precluded from giving in their evidence on the trial. The certificate, with other papers, will be forwarded to the Home Secretary:—"We hereby certify that in our opinion the Rev. John Selby Watson was, at the time he killed his wife, of unsound mind, unable to comprehend the nature and quality of the act he was committing, and unconscious that he was doing wrong." A petition is also being signed by the friends of Mr. Watson, praying the Home Secretary for a respite on account of the prisoner's age and hitherto blameless life. The Rev. G. S. Drew, Rector of Avington, Hants, states in a letter to the *Times* that for more than eleven years Mr. and Mrs. Watson were members of his congregation of St. Barnabas, South Lambeth, and he (Mr. Drew) was more intimate with Mr. Watson than any person in the neighbourhood. "I had," he says, "the deepest respect for him, nor has this feeling been at all changed by the sad event; for I have good reason to feel certain that, in his depressed melancholy state, he received from his wife some outrageous provocation which deprived him of his habitual self-mastery, and made him for the time quite irresponsible. She was always fretful, and often violent in temper. Some years ago he came to town in the middle of his summer vacation to ask for my advice and sympathy on his account, as he said her then frequent paroxysms of rage made it almost impossible to live with her. Knowing how severely he was thus tried, I never, in my frequent after-visits, left the house without marvelling at the remarkable self-control and gentleness which he invariably manifested in his demeanour towards her. She always sat with him in his study while he was at work, he hardly ever walked out without her, and in all their intercourse he bore himself towards her with the most admirable patience until that fatal moment when, through some outrageous provocation on her part as I cannot doubt, he gave way to literally ungovernable rage." Having been prevented from making this statement in court, Mr. Drew says he has forwarded it to the Home Secretary.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Monday, Jan. 15

(*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16.)

The new phase into which this case was about to pass seemed yesterday to have revived almost the original interest which it excited. Long before ten o'clock the Court was besieged, in all its passages and inner doors, by an immense crowd of ticketholders, who, on admission being permitted, swayed into the Court and soon filled every seat and every spot available for standing. The two ranges of seats known respectively as the "claimant's side" and the "defendants' side" were filled by those whose faces are familiar; notably in the latter places were Lady Alfred Tichborne and Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe. The hour fixed for commencing the proceedings was eleven o'clock, and shortly before that hour the Attorney-General, Mr. Hawkins and Sir George Honyman, the leading counsel for the defendants, entered. Mr. Hardinge Giffard, for the plaintiff, also appeared at the same time. At this moment the seats on either side of the Bench were the least crowded. Amongst the occupants of these was the Duke of Wellington. While a preliminary conversation as to the mode in which a vast number of letters which had been put in were to be dealt with was going on between the Chief Justice and the counsel, a loud shout was heard coming from the outside of the Court, presumably caused by the arrival of the claimant, but he did not then make his appearance in Court. The question whether evidence to show that a person might forget a language with which he was familiar at an earlier period of life, which had been excluded, was again raised by Mr. Giffard. The Chief Justice stated that if the evidence in this regard was confined to the point of "possibility," and did not extend to "probability," he could accept it, subject to any objection which might to made to it. It was then arranged that Mrs. Lansberg, a Polish lady, of 44, who was called on a former occasion, and whose evidence was not received, should reappear, which she accordingly did. Before any question was asked of her, a discussion as to the form of questions and objections, which had already occupied some time, was renewed, and carried on at some length between the Judge and the counsel. It was stated by the witness that she left Poland at the age of 20, and she then spoke two languages—German and Polish—but believed that she now was unable to speak or understand the latter, although she spoke it in her early life. She had tried many times to speak Polish, and was unable to do so, even when she returned to Poland for a time in 1866. No objection was made to this evidence, and the question arose whether the plaintiff had not a right to produce other witnesses of the like kind, which were not available at the moment, and considerable discussion ensued on this point. The Chief Justice at length decided that any witnesses whom it was originally intended to examine, and those only, should be produced on Wednesday morning. The Duc de Brissac was then called, and after some difficulty about his taking oath from his not exactly comprehending what he was to do even from an interpreter who was assisting him, stated through the interpreter that his attention was called to the case in June last, and he wrote to the Chief Justice. He remembered an adventure at Fornie, in Brittany, where there is a creek nearly surrounded by rocks, where people were in the habit of bathing. Not a little confusion arose out of a conflict of the French and English phrases, and the definition of what the witness meant by a creek, and he drew a little sketch of what he intended to represent. He had heard of an accident to a child in 1839, Sir James Tichborne being there. This was the claimant, who fell from the rocks and hurt his head. The statement of a witness was, by consent, read from the brief of counsel. It said that the witness was formerly in the Madras Horse Artillery, and originally spoke nothing but Hindostanee while in India; but since he had lived in England he had entirely forgotten that language. It was quite one o'clock when the Attorney-General began his address for the defendants. He commenced with a statement of the difficulties arising out of the length and intricacy of the case which he had to meet, and said he should not be astonished if, at this stage of the proceedings, the jury had come to a conclusion that Roger Tichborne and the butcher of Wagga-Wagga were the same person. But it was his duty to maintain that this was not so, and that the child of the lady for whom he appeared ought not to be deprived of its inheritance by the base and audacious scheme concocted by a conspirator, a perjurer, a forger, an impostor, and a villain. These words were delivered, with indignant emphasis, and were followed by a burst of applause, which was promptly suppressed by the Chief Justice. The learned gentleman proceeded in some degree in a like strain to speak of the identity of the claimant, speaking of the possibility of its being consistent with his descent into blackguardism and lying, but setting forth that the case of the defendants was so full of overwhelming facts, that it would become evident that this state of things had not occurred in the instance of the defendant. He signified his intention of unmasking this detestable impostor, and that so thoroughly, that no second attempt to do so would be necessary. He did not intend to ask the jury that there had been a huge and multitudinous conspiracy, though he should not ask their credence in a gigantic imposture, for probably many of the persons who were parties to the latter were not knowingly conscious of contributing to the former. A sketch of the position of the Tichborne family at the time of the death of Sir Alfred, and the division of the family estates which ensued, followed, with the object of showing that the influence of the family, which at one time was great, was somewhat in abeyance. The peculiar facility for any one imposed on the Dowager Lady Tichborne was touched upon; the character of Mr. Baigent as a clever and unscrupulous man, hostile to the Tichborne family, was spoken of; while Mr. Hopkins was treated as honourable but unfriendly. Miss Brain with her sincere (?) attachment to Miss Doughty was rather sarcastically alluded to; Bogle, his position, and possible motives for the course he took in communicating with the claimant, were noted, as well as Dr. Lipscombe's preconceived readiness to accept the claimant; and Cubitt, a thorough rascal, who was intimate with Roger Tichborne in Ireland, was shown up as a fit agent for the purpose of giving the claimant abundance of information. What it was sought by the plaintiff to ask the jury to believe was that the claimant was born in France, lived sixteen years there, then went to Stoneyhurst for three years, then into the army; became attached to Miss Doughty; went to South America; formed many acquaintances in Chili, one of them being Thomas Castro, whose name he afterwards assumed; crossed the Cordilleras to Rio; sailed for Jamaica in the Bella, which foundered; was picked up by a ship, of the name of which he was not sure, taken to Melbourne, and engaged himself as a stock-priver in Gippsland. It was then he took the name of Castro. He remained there from 1854 to 1864; and in 1865, his father having died, he assumed the name of Tichborne, and made a will as the possessor of the family estates. He married under a false name, and soon after he began to raise his claim, and came to England in 1866. None of his family, except his mother, acknowledged him; and since that he had carried on a conspiracy to obtain a declaration that he is Roger Tichborne. The mode in which this case had been supported was then dwelt upon, and it was said that it was supported by himself, by the dupes of a few misguided and misled persons, and those of others whose judgments might well be impugned—a supposed resemblance of the claimant to the real Roger Tichborne being also adduced in his favour. The Attorney-General then stated that the claimant had entirely forgotten the first sixteen years of his life; anything he had said of that period being mere falsehoods—such as alleged reminiscences of Stoneyhurst. Of his family he remembered nothing; of the army little or nothing, or only such as he could have learned from Carter; of his relations with the Doughty family his story was made up of infamous falsehoods, while, of occurrences at Mellipilla, in Chili—where Roger Tichborne never was—where the claimant was for three years, he gave tolerably full accounts. Of the wreck of the Bella he told a tissue of absurdities, which the jury had detected; there was no clear recollection of his proceedings at Melbourne; while his statement of having drawn a cheque on his banker at Melbourne was apocryphal—otherwise that cheque would have come to England, and shown that Roger Tichborne had not been lost in the Bella. His statement that he had had a quarrel with his father was utterly untrue. Being on good terms with all his family, for a long series of years he never communicated with them; and constantly in want of money, he never availed himself of funds which Roger Tichborne had at a banker's. Some pitiful requests for small sums for necessaries, made by the claimant to Mr. Gibbs and others at Wagga-Wagga, were read by the Attorney-General with sarcastic effect. The jury was asked to believe that in eleven years the slight and delicate Roger Tichborne had developed into the enormous mass of flesh which the claimant presented; that an officer and a gentleman, associating with gentlemen of honour and truth, had, between 1854 and 1865, developed into the rascal which the letters of the claimant showed him to have been—a horse stealer, and a common Australian thief. It was impossible that such a change could have occurred, and that Roger Tichborne should associate with low ruffians as he had done. When he returned, his language and his education had gone, the names of his mother and sisters of his family had faded from his mind, while he remembered everything about persons at Mellipilla. The place where the claimant went on his arrival in England was not to the house of any of his family or connections of station and repute, but to Wapping, where he entered into communication with the Orton. His visit to Alresford in disguise, did not know the house in which he had been born and passed his childhood; and when he went to see his mother, it was in company with a strange attorney and a man whom he had picked up at a billiard-room in London; and he would have it believed that he was at once recognised by her. No account of that interview had been given by evidence which was accessible in the persons of Mr. Holmes and Mr. Leet. Not one of the numerous military gentlemen and soldiers who had spoken to his identity had seen the claimant alone and without having been spoken to with regard to him, and without his being well prepared to answer all inquiries from as many of such witnesses as might be produced. Then came a comparison of letters of Roger Tichborne, a gentleman of feeling and honour, with those of this low blackguard—blackguard in sentiment and expression—and an assertion of the existence of an organised conspiracy, backed up by a few interested persons, and some well-meaning but ill-judging gentlemen, who were themselves deceived. The question was then raised who is the claimant, and it was stated emphatically that it was for him to make out that he is Roger Tichborne, and if he failed in that—or there was doubt in the matter—the defendants were entitled to a verdict. The learned counsel proceeded to state who Roger Tichborne was, what were his surroundings, and the influences to which he was subjected; and he traced the history of the family since the death of Sir Henry Tichborne, the seventh baronet, the intermingling of the Doughtys and the Arundels with the Tichborne, the succession of several sons of Sir Henry who died without sons, until Sir James, the father of Roger, who married a Miss Seymour; and there were several ladies—Roger's aunts, and Miss Doughty, his cousin; so that he was brought up essentially amongst persons of station—gentlemen and ladies in the full sense of the words. They were all Roman Catholics—Roger's mother, in particular, a strict one; and sometimes there were differences between her and her husband, she having a dislike to his family, which fact was known to Roger, as appeared from a letter written to his mother from Stoneyhurst, which was read, and was characterised as an honourable and proper-toned one—expressed as a gentleman would express himself. At that time Roger was a slight dark man, with a melancholy expression in his eyes; with a bony hand, not such as had been described; there was no peculiar twitch in his eye; there was no brown mark on his side; and, above all, he was tattooed on his arm, which would be proved by a young nobleman, who performed the operation, and whom Roger had in turn tattooed. He was not well educated and brought up, but he had a number of tutors, none of whom, except Chatillon, the claimant recollected. He made tours in the South of France and Brittany, regarding both of which the claimant was incorrect in his accounts; and some of this was shown by the evidence of the Duc de Brissac. The building known as Stoneyhurst is imposing and impressive, and was likely to impress young Tichborne while he was there, while the claimant knew nothing about it. Roger must have acquired some Latin, played the games prevalent there, and associated with several young noblemen and gentlemen of station; and, though his education was imperfect, he was himself a gentleman at that time. This appeared from letters written by him from Stoneyhurst (read) to his aunts. He then spoke French better than English. It is at that time visited the houses of his relatives, none of whom did the claimant remember. He played the French horn, he sang, and went to balls. It was remarkable that he always, in his letters and when he spoke to and of Lady Tichborne, called her "mother," and not "mamma," as the claimant did, nor did he call his father "papa." Letters were read by the Attorney General, showing that Roger took an interest in French literature, and some from numerous letters were selected from Roger to Lady Doughty, while the claimant said he had never written to that lady in his life. There were letters also, in which he spoke in a proper spirit of his own conduct and on the subject of religion. The military life of Roger was then taken up; and it was asserted that, though he was not a smart officer, he was not the lout or fool he had been represented to be, while the claimant had not a scrap of the commonest military knowledge; he was in good society in Ireland, and visited persons of rank and position, not one of whom the claimant knew anything about. Roger wrote about objects of interest in Ireland, such as the Rock of Cashel; and, on the whole, he could not have been the low dirty lout which Mr. Baigent, for certain purposes, sought to make him out. Having stated that Roger was in frequent communication with Lady Doughty and others of his family, the Attorney-General showed from the claimant's evidence that he did not remember any such correspondence. It was urged that in letters with the family solicitors, in regard to the disposition of the Tichborne estates, Roger showed most honourable and even chivalrous feelings. The subject of Roger's relations with Miss Doughty was then approached, and a bitter allusion to the matter of the "sealed packet" was made. It was stated that Mrs. Radcliffe would be a witness to disprove the base and foul slander which had been cast upon her, and all the relations between her and her cousin would be explained. At this point the adjournment took place.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The easy digestibility of this Oil is one of its peculiar characteristics. In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Drugs, Dr. Letheby, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, observed: "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will stay for a longer time on the stomach then any other; it may be because of the care used in the preparation of it; he may get rid of certain acrid principles which we cannot recognise, but which are apt to disagree with the stomach." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

A JURY OF MATRONS.

The scene that was enacted on Tuesday evening at the Old Bailey on the occasion of the conviction and sentence of Christiana Edmunds was one of rare occurrence, and, for its romantic ghastliness, was almost unexampled even in the annals of the Newgate Calendar. The old and dingy-looking court was densely crowded during the reply of Serjeant Ballantine and the summing up of Baron Martin. The prisoner sat unmoved and seemingly unconcerned. A female warder of the prison, who sat behind her in the dock, exhibited far more emotion, and looked far more wretched. The prisoner wore no bonnet, but her hair was carefully and even coquetishly arranged in heavy folds across her head. She was dressed neatly, with a black velvet cloak and well-fitting gloves of some dark colour. At 20 minutes to 4 o'clock the jury retired, and were absent for an hour. The prisoner was removed from the dock; but Baron Martin retained his seat upon the bench, and the crowd of spectators hardly dwindled during the weary hour of waiting for the verdict. There was much talking, and even some laughing, a strange reaction from the enforced silence and the stillness of suspense during the previous hours of the day. The Judge perused *The Times*, the Sheriffs and the chaplain chatted pleasantly, the members of the Bar engaged in learned discussions on the relation of insanity to crime, and in criticisms upon the speeches of counsel and the personal appearance of the beautiful young ladies who sat behind the bar seats; and so the time passed until the return of the jury, when to the buzz of conversation succeeded a solemn stillness, during which the names of the twelve were called over, the prisoner during this process standing at the front of the dock with the female warder in close attendance, and two uniformed turnkeys taking their places immediately behind her. "You say that she is guilty, gentlemen, and that is the verdict of you all?" There is a dreadful pause. Men's hearts beat with the sympathetic excitement and women's faces blanch with terror; but the bonnetless woman in the dock neither moves a muscle nor changes colour in the least degree during the dreadful proclamation,—"Silence while sentence of death and execution according to law is passed upon the prisoner at the bar." Has she anything to say? Yes, she has. She whispers to the female warder, who whispers to the gaoler, who says aloud that the prisoner wishes to speak. Amid profound silence her voice is heard, clear, musical, and steady, as if the awful moment was one of the most ordinary occasions of her life. She desired, she said, to be tried upon the other charges that had been brought against her, in order that the jury and every one should know the nature of her intimacy with Dr. Beard, of the treatment she had received, and how she had been "brought into this dreadful business"—those were her words. When she ceased to speak the learned Judge proceeded to pass sentence, touchingly and feelingly enough. Baron Martin was much overcome with emotion, and at the dreadful words "hanged by the neck till your body be dead," he broke down and hid his face, during a pause when a pin might have been heard to drop. Presently he recovered his self-possession, and at the conclusion of the sentence the solemn "Amen" of the Newgate chaplain sounded like a knell. Then occurred a scene but seldom witnessed, and the like of which may not often be seen again. In the mercy and justice of the English law a woman condemned to death who is *enceinte* is respited until after the birth of her child. It is usual, therefore, to interrogate the convict upon the point at the time of sentence, and before the date is fixed for execution. The question was put by the Clerk of Arraigns in the usual way. The prisoner again whispered to the female warder, who again whispered to the gaoler, who said aloud, "She says she is, my Lord." There was a profound sensation among the bystanders at the unexpected announcement, which was not diminished when the words, "Let the Sheriff impanel a jury of matrons forthwith," were heard. Such is the law from ancient times, and in obedience to the injunction the Under Sheriff with swords, cocked hats, and frills, sallied into the body of the court and galleries in quest of matrons. After about 20 minutes, a dozen well-to-do and respectably-dressed women—who could have supposed that so many could be found in such a place?—were captured, and directed to enter the jury-box, in which they marched and took their seats as if it was a matter of every day occurence. Mrs. Adelaide Whittaw, the forewoman, was sworn separately, and the rest in a body. It was remarkable that they should see the prisoner in the Sheriffs' parlour. They retired, and the prisoner was removed. Half an hour elapsed, when a messenger came into court, and an inquiry was made aloud by the Judge whether there was an accoucheur in court. Presently a doctor was found, and directed to join the matrons. Half an hour more of suspense and eager interest. A messenger again comes in and whispers, and the rumour goes about that the doctor requires a stethoscope. There is a touch of comedy even in the midst of the tragic scene, for it is said that a policeman has been sent to fetch one, but has brought back a telescope instead. More delay, more suspense. Here they are at last—the prisoner again at the bar, the matrons again in the box. The verdict is spoken by the forewoman in a single word, "Not." The humanity of the rule of law which leaves this delicate matter to the decision of 12 women accidentally present in court during a murder trial—and a jury of matrons must be impanelled *de curcumstantibus*, notwithstanding the undoubted antiquity of the custom, very questionable, and the result has on more than one occasion proved to be very fallible. The sort of women who care to be present on such sad scenes are not presumably the most intelligent or best educated of the community, and the question which they have to investigate might in modern days of medical science be answered far more satisfactorily by a medical man. Besides, the question itself is somewhat difficult, even for medical men to answer, and one about which there has been much professional disputation in modern times. In several cases a jury of matrons has been known to return an erroneous verdict. At the Norwich Assizes of 1832 a woman who was capitally convicted raised this plea in bar of execution. A jury of matrons impanelled to try the question negatived the plea, and the woman would have been executed forthwith had not some medical men interfered to obtain a respite. The woman gave birth to a child four months afterwards. Again, at the Central Criminal Court, in September, 1847, a woman named Hunt, who was convicted of murder, availed herself of the same plea, and the matrons declared it to be groundless. The Home Secretary directed that she should be examined by competent medical men, who ascertained that the verdict of matrons was wrong, an infant child of B to a husband of B would be considered unborn. A sharp practice, to which A would not submit if he had the power to help it. But I can quote the opinion of one whose authority will, perhaps, come more home to you. You are aware that your townsman, Mr. Laing, once held the highest financial office in India, and he has publicly declared that Indian finance is constantly being sacrificed to the wishes of the Horse Guards, and to the exigencies of English estimates. Can any one in earnest deny the reproach of our country consent to remain passive while such an imputation rests upon our national honour? The people of India, it is true, have not votes; they cannot bring as much pressure to bear upon Parliament as can be brought by our great railway companies; but, with some confidence, I believe that I shall not be misinterpreting your wishes if, as your representative, I do whatever can be done by one humble individual to render justice to the defenceless and powerless. As a constituency you will never have reason to regret that you have expressed a desire that the English Parliament should not be less solicitous for the welfare of the Indian people than it is for the welfare of the English nation."

Maravilla Cocoa.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says in "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thoroughly successful has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium

Mr. FAWCETT, M.P., ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Fawcett, in addressing his constituents at Brighton on Monday last, thus spoke in reference to India, and the attention bestowed by Parliament on her affairs:—

"Before I conclude these remarks, I am anxious for a few moments to direct your attention to a subject which is, unhappily, seldom alluded to at a political meeting. You probably may have been struck with the fact, which has certainly produced a most painful impression on my mind, that in the numberless speeches which, during the recess, have been delivered by Ministers and by Statesmen of high authority, not one single moment's consideration has been vouchsafed to India. The representative of our great dependency in the House of Commons scarcely met his constituents at Elgin. Although he apparently had time to say many strange and grotesque things about every conceivable subject under the sun, he could not condescend to give a moment's attention to India. The most trumpery question that was ever brought before Parliament, a wrangle about the purchase of picture, a squabble about the making of a road through St. James's-park, a quarrel about the claims of rival architects, seem to command more attention in Parliament than the welfare of three of 180,000,000 of our Indian fellow-subjects. Constituencies, it is said, take no interest in the subject; let me emphatically warn you that if we continue to do in the future that which has been done in the past, there will be no fact more distant to the Indian question will disturb every English home from John-o'-Groats to the Land's End. We have so mismanaged the affairs of that country that her finances are in a state of chronic confusion; our extravagance and our bungling have been such that taxation is rapidly increasing, debt is already accumulating; and each year deficits succeed each other with unerring regularity. Fourteen years ago, Mr. Bright, in one of the finest speeches which even that great orator by our Indian Empire, declared that the administration of India became, he said, we permitted 32,000,000l. to be annually spent, and we had piled up a debt of 60,000,000l. During the fourteen years that have elapsed since that time the annual expenditure has increased from 32,000,000l. to 53,800,000l. and the debt, instead of being 60,000,000l. is 180,000,000l. Of this amount about 80,000,000l. has been spent in public works. These have been so ill devised and so extravagantly constructed that, upon the aggregate outlay, the returns are insufficient to pay the interest upon the money borrowed, and a considerable portion of the money has been altogether lost. Unless the English people bring some pressure to bear upon their Government there is no chance of arresting this career of reckless prodigality; and it is persisted in we shall find, when it is too late to retrieve the errors of the past, that we are the victims of the greatest disasters that ever befell our country. If expenditure in India goes on at its present rate it will soon be necessary to raise five or ten millions of additional taxation in that country, for we have not yet found an Indian statesman who has been able to suggest how this increased revenue could be obtained without producing an amount of discontent which would make the most prudent tremble for the loyalty of the Indian people. You are probably aware that a select committee sat during the whole of last session upon Indian Finance. As yet we have scarcely passed the threshold of our inquiry; but if you will take the trouble to read the evidence which has been given, you will find that it contains disclosures which cast a serious blemish upon the reputation of our country. The Indian Office in Victoria-street is a costly establishment maintained by Indian taxpayers. We have assumed the responsibility of, to a great extent, governing India in this country; and yet her affairs are wilfully and habitually neglected by successive Cabinets. A high official in his evidence stated that whenever the interest of India and England are supposed to be in conflict, our Government always allows the former country to go to the wall. All kinds of charges are thrown upon India which she ought not to bear. The official to whom I have first alluded, when referring to the fact that India was compelled to be involved in some disastrous telegraph speculation into which the English Government had entered, said that if the Indian Government were an individual A, and the English Government an individual B, that the conduct of B to A would be considered unutterably sharp practice, to which A would not submit if he had the power to help it. But I can quote the opinion of one whose authority will, perhaps, come more home to you. You are aware that your townsman, Mr. Laing, once held the highest financial office in India, and he has publicly declared that Indian finance is constantly being sacrificed to the wishes of the Horse Guards, and to the exigencies of English estimates. Can any one in earnest deny the reproach of our country consent to remain passive while such an imputation rests upon our national honour? The people of India, it is true, have not votes; they cannot bring as much pressure to bear upon Parliament as can be brought by our great railway companies; but, with some confidence, I believe that I shall not be misinterpreting your wishes if, as your representative, I do whatever can be done by one humble individual to render justice to the defenceless and powerless. As a constituency you will never have reason to regret that you have expressed a desire that the English Parliament should not be less solicitous for the welfare of the Indian people than it is for the welfare of the English nation."

Maravilla Cocoa.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says in "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thoroughly successful has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

of January 20.

NOTE BY A FOREIGNER.

On England's possessions the sun never sets. True; and on one of them, London, the sun never rises.

SAT UPON.

Hospitable Host—"Does any gentleman say *Pudden* ?"
Precise Guest—"No, sir. No gentleman says *Pudden*."

DUTIES AND IMPOSTS.

Important notice to Travellers—Any person arriving from the Continent is permitted to clear his throat at the Custom House free of all duty.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

Fond Parent—"I hope you will be careful, Mr. Stimpson. I have always been accustomed to cut their hair myself."
Mr. Stimpson—"So I should have thought, madam !"

"CHEEK"!

Commercial Gent (to Swell who was smoking a fragrant Havannah)—"Would you oblige me, sir, by changing into another carriage or putting your cigar out *pro tem.* ?"
Swell (nonchalantly)—"O, certainly." (Throws his cigar out of the window.)
Commercial Gent (complacently producing and filling his meerschaum—"Sorry to trouble you, but I never can enjoy my pipe when there's a bad weed a goin' !"

A MISCONCEPTION.

Passenger—"And whose house is that on the top of the hill there ?"
Driver of the "Red Lion" 'Bus—"O, that's Mr. Umberbrown's, sir. He's what they call a B.A."
Passenger (Amateur Artist)—"O, indeed ! Ah ! a magnificent painter ! You must be rather proud of such a great man living amongst you down here !"
Driver—"Great man, sir ! Lor' bless yer, sir, not a bit of it ! Why, they only keeps one man-servant, and he don't sleep in the 'ouse ! ! !"

UN MONSIEUR SMITH.

Among the news of the other day appeared the following:—
"Two Frenchmen, one of whom, however, gives the name of Smith, are in custody, charged with the commission of several burglaries in the suburbs of the metropolis."
You would have liked to hear one of the Frenchmen give the name of Smith. His tongue, surely, betrayed him. M. Vaurien, or whatever his real name was, of course, in attempting to give the name of Smith, gave that of Smeek or Smis. Give the name of Smith, indeed ! A Frenchman might as well try to give the password of shibboleth.

SUGGESTION TO Mr. LOWE.

Lay a heavy tax on all persons telling old jokes, making old puns. Let the tax be doubled in the case of any person attempting to pass off as fresh joke or pun as "a good thing he's just heard," or as "a funny thing that happened to his cousin the other day." Mr. Lowe will find public-spirited men ready to hand in nearly all Clubs who will voluntarily give their services, and for a moderate percentage will act as collectors of this particular form of taxation at every dinner-party (where the name and address of the offender will be taken down), and in society's drawing-rooms. This and a tax on photographs will bring in a handsome additional revenue for Eighteen-Seventy-Two.

A WORKING MAN ON WORK.

At the National Congress of Trades Societies at Nottingham, last week, a Mr. Graham said:—
"In his opinion it was one of the rights of a free man to cease work when he wished, either for reasonable or even unreasonable causes."
This is so exactly *Mr. Punch's* belief that, wishing at this identical moment to cease work, for the reasonable or unreasonable cause that he feels more inclined to smoke, he knocks off, without appending any proper and moral observations to Mr. Graham's *dictum*. Whether Mr. Graham keeps any sort of servant, and if so, whether Mr. Graham recognises the right in question when he wants his beer fetched, or his boots cleaned, is the only query that *Mr. Punch* chooses to exert himself to put. But he must add that the world will go on delightfully if this rule were always acted upon; and he is glad that the Trade Societies are enlightened enough to do their best to bring on a Millenium.

A DISTINGUISHED "FRIEND."

"In consideration of a costly present which Mr. Joseph Pease, of South-end, Darlington, has made to the Spanish nation, the young King of that country has conferred upon him the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic order, and Mr. Pease, who is a Quaker, has agreed to accept the distinction."—*Echo.*
A Quaker a Grand Cross! We should as soon have expected to be introduced to a Quaker Field Marshal. Henceforth the sensation of surprise must be numbered amongst the lost feelings by the forewoman in a single word, "Not." The humanity of the rule of law which leaves this delicate matter to the decision of 12 women accidentally present in court during a murder trial—and a jury of matrons must be impanelled *de circumstantibus*—is, notwithstanding the undoubted antiquity of the custom, very questionable, and the result has on more than one occasion proved to be very fallible. The sort of women who care to be present on such sad scenes are not presumably the most intelligent or best educated of the community, and the question which they have to investigate might in modern days of medical science be answered far more satisfactorily by a medical man. Besides, the question itself is somewhat difficult, even for medical men to answer, and one about which there has been much professional disputation in modern times. In several cases a jury of matrons has been known to return an erroneous verdict. At the Norwich Assizes of 1832 a woman who was capitally convicted raised this plea in bar of execution. A jury of matrons impanelled to try the question negatived the plea, and the woman would have been executed forthwith had not some medical men interfered to obtain a respite. The woman gave birth to a child four months afterwards. Again, at the Central Criminal Court, in September, 1847, a woman named Hunt, who was convicted of murder, availed herself of the same plea, and the matrons declared it to be groundless. The Home Secretary directed that she should be examined by competent medical men, who ascertained that the verdict of matrons was wrong, an infant child of B to a husband of B would be considered unborn. A sharp practice, to which A would not submit if he had the power to help it. But I can quote the opinion of one whose authority will, perhaps, come more home to you. You are aware that your townsman, Mr. Laing, once held the highest financial office in India, and he has publicly declared that Indian finance is constantly being sacrificed to the wishes of the Horse Guards, and to the exigencies of English estimates. Can any one in earnest deny the reproach of our country consent to remain passive while such an imputation rests upon our national honour? The people of India, it is true, have not votes; they cannot bring as much pressure to bear upon Parliament as can be brought by our great railway companies; but, with some confidence, I believe that I shall not be misinterpreting your wishes if, as your representative, I do whatever can be done by one humble individual to render justice to the defenceless and powerless. As a constituency you will never have reason to regret that you have expressed a desire that the English Parliament should not be less solicitous for the welfare of the Indian people than it is for the welfare of the English nation."

A BURIED ARMY.

The *Leeds Mercury* is such an excellent paper, that *Punch* takes from it anything as unhesitatingly as (to use Lord Lytton's illustration) one takes change from an honest tradesman, without looking at or counting the coins. That journal said, the other day—

"There was a demonstration at